

# MARYLAND

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### LORD BALTIMORE'S CONTEST WITH SIR DAVID KIRKE OVER AVALON.

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The scene opens with the beginning years of the seventeenth century. The minor King, Louis XIII, son of the great Henry of Navarre, was seated on the throne of France. His Minister Cardinal Richelieu, had assumed the leadership of the nation, and was employed in consolidating the Catholic interests into a common cause against the Huguenots. Unable to endure the persecution longer, about the year of grace 1618, a certain Gervase Kertk, with his family and relatives abandoned their home in the seaport town of Dieppe, Normandy, and fled to London. Kertk was a man well versed in the lore of the sea, and in London, by his sterling qualities, as well as ability soon attracted the attention of those interested in over-sea commerce. Soon he became associated with the Barkeley Brothers, William and Francis, wealthy merchants, who were deeply interested in the welfare of the East India, the Levant and Muscovite Companies, trading in the several directions indicated by their names. Later, we find Kertk acting with Sir William Alexander, afterwards Earl of Sterling, in a project of his for colonizing the maritime regions of Canada, afterwards known as Nova Scotia and by the French as *La Cadie*. Under a charter from King James, given in direct conflict with

the anterior French claims to this region, Alexander settled a colony of Scotsmen there in 1622-23, and remained with them until the marriage of Charles I with the Princess Henrietta Maria, a sister of Louis XIII took place and the grant for the Nova Scotian Province was abrogated by the diplomacy of Cardinal Richelieu.

The Kertks, naturally, were enraged at the treatment they had received in their native land, and their resentment was nourished and increased by the tales of the later Calvinists fleeing from France after the fall of La Rochelle, and the conquest of other strongholds of the faith.

The restoration of Acadia, with its beginning prospects for trade and profits further angered them. With their co-religionists who had recently arrived in England, they planned vengeance at the first opportunity. This was not long in coming. In 1627 war was declared between England and France, leaving Canada and the maritime provinces open to attack by any enemy strong enough to subdue and hold the comparatively weak forts and towns along the shores of the coast and rivers. The Kertks associated with them in their venture Sir William Alexander and the brothers, Barkeley, whose facilities with shipping were an immediate and essential necessity to them. *A Company of Merchant Adventurers* was especially chartered for the purpose of reducing the Canadian Provinces, promoting trade there, and of holding them under Crown grants. Then an expedition of nine vessels was made ready, and as soon as the Spring opened, they sailed from the Port of London. Three of the sons of Gervase, David, John and James, were in command. The other captains were English, representing the monied interests in the venture. They had with them a noted pilot of San Malo, a man by the name of Michel, an ardent Calvinist, who had suffered persecution for the faith. The Kertk brothers had all seen service in private companies as well as in the Royal fleet, where they had risen to the posts of Captains.

The personnel of the sailors comprising the crews is interesting. They were mainly French and Basques, who on account of

religious and other persecution had been driven away from their home ports. The whole equipment voiced two compelling passions in the life of man—gain and revenge.

As they neared the shores of the New World, they captured a French convoy laden with provisions and munitions of war, and destined for the relief of Quebec and Port Royal. Among the booty were 135 pieces of heavy ordnance. These were sent back to London to be sold. The loss of the provisions was of greater importance to the French Colonists of Canada than the war material, as their stocks were depleted, and new supplies could not reach them for another year. In addition a considerable number of French and Basque fishing barques were taken. Had the Kertks energetically followed up their first advantage, they could have reduced the entire French colonies in a short season, as it was now devoid of any proper facilities for defense.

Flushed with their victories the fleet separated, a part proceeding to Cape Breton, St. John's and Port Royal, which they speedily captured. The other part, under James, John and the San Malo pilot, sailed to the Gulf of the St. Lawrence, reduced St. Anne, and then proceeded to Tadusac, at that date the most important trading station in this region, where they remained engaged in consolidating the fur trade.

They sent a vessel to Quebec to demand the surrender of the fort from Champlain, but the brig after arriving there was driven back by adverse weather, and obliged to return.

Leaving their conquests in the best state of defense possible for their return in the Spring, they set out for London to reap the reward of the venture. During the winter the vessels were refitted and with a considerably augmented fleet, as well as land forces to permanently hold the conquered territory, they sailed as soon as weather conditions permitted. The voyage seems to have been a prosperous one, and every vessel arrived safely at the rendezvous in the St. Lawrence Gulf. Sir William Alexander came with the fleet, also the fourth son of Gervase Kertk, Lewis, destined to be governor of the affairs of Canada. On

arriving in the St. Lawrence, a part of the fleet proceeded to the Acadian ports, and another part sailed to the trading post of Tadusac at the mouth of the Saguenay river.

The French had not been idle. Charles la Tour, then Governor of Acadia, had found means to send his father, Claude, back to France, to arouse the *Company of an Hundred Associates*, with Richelieu at its head, to action against the invading English. Four vessels under the command of de Rochmond, the Admiral of the Company, were despatched in the Spring of 1628, and arrived at Gaspé Road after the Kertks had left there. Learning that the English flotilla was in the neighborhood, they sailed forth to meet them. Their coming was heralded to the English by a despatch boat which de Rochemond had sent to Champlain. This was taken in the St. Lawrence, and David Kertk's flotilla sallied out to encounter this fleet. The action was short and decisive: all the vessels of the French being quickly disabled in their rigging and compelled to strike their colors. Their commander, with la Tour, the passengers and portions of the crews were sent as prisoners of war to England. The Kertks were knighted for bravery in this victory, and afterwards assumed the anglicized cognomen of Kirke.

David Kirke remained at Tadusac promoting trade, while his brothers continued up the river to Point Levi opposite Quebec. From there they sent an officer, under a flag of truce, to demand the surrender of the citadel and garrison. Champlain was in desperate straits,—it is recorded that only a single barrel of sour roots remained in the fort as provision, and his munitions were equally low—and was only too pleased to welcome the enemy. Most generous terms were offered by the English commander, and Champlain was entertained at Tadusac by David Kirke until a ship was made ready to convey him and his retinue, comprising "friars, Jesuits, two natives, baggage and weapons" to England. Quebec fell in the month of July, 1628.

Lewis Kirke was made Governor of Upper Canada, and Sir William Alexander, Governor of Lower Canada including the

Cape Breton and Nova Scotian provinces. Alexander, William Barkeley and Robert Charlton were made by the Crown, "Commissioners of the River and Gulf of Canada."

The purpose of the London Company was the permanent settlement and development of the resources of Canada and Nova Scotia. These projects were entirely upset by the peace of St. Germaine-en-Laye in 1632, which deprived it of all the advantages it had gained. Some £60,000 had been spent in the undertaking, a vast amount for those days. What the returns were during the time of the occupation of the provinces is unknown, but must have been considerable. The Company, through its agents, peaceably yielded up and restored all their land possessions to the French including the forts they had erected or restored. It, however, brought a number of petitions to the Crown, and to the Lords of Plantations and Trade for relief, but with negligible result. Neither did the French fulfil their obligations to the Company. Certain privileges and a money return was to be made to it, but neither was done.

The London Company appears to have dissolved, but the Kirkes continued to voyage and trade in the St. Lawrence and more northern regions, under a new patent granted by Charles I. This brought them again into conflict with the French, and they sustained considerable losses by the capture of their ships. David now came to England, becoming a member of the King's Privy Council, while the other brothers settled in Newfoundland.

This Island was the earliest of the English Crown grants. Discovered by Cabot, it remained uninhabited, except by savages, until 1578, when Sir Humphrey Gilbert, Sir George Peckham and Sir Thomas Gerard obtained a concession of the Island from Queen Elizabeth. Long before that date French, Basque and English fishermen had frequented its Banks, and dried their catches on the shores of Placentia Bay. Sir Humphrey Gilbert obtained the grant for the purpose of providing a place of refuge for the distressed "Papists" of England, and settling a colony there. Unfortunately, he was lost at sea shortly there-

after while on a voyage of discovery to the Norumbega Coast. Then the project fell into abeyance, and the grant was abandoned, until revived about 1600 by Sir Francis Bacon. He obtained from King James a new charter, which likewise was vacated. In 1620, George Calvert, the first Lord Baltimore, patented a part of the Island under the name of the Plantation of Aviland, or Avalon. He built himself a fort, erected a mansion house, brought over several hundred colonists, and for a time lived in feudal state. Eventually tiring of the long winters and the frightful lonesomeness of the region, he abandoned the colonists to their own devices, and placing his own affairs in the hands of an agent, one William Gyll, he left for fairer scenes at home.

A year after the termination of the French War, Sir David Kirke was sent over in the capacity of Governor of Newfoundland, with especial instruction to prevent the Frenchmen from fishing in the nearby waters and drying their fish on the island's shores. This was a right they had exercised for three-quarters of a century.

After Baltimore's abandonment of Aviland, the inhabitants began trading with the foreign fishermen, and many taverns arose for their entertainment, as well as debauchment, we fear, as reports came back to England from time to time of the wild doings on the Plantation, and of the debasement of the fishermen as well as "enlargement of the inhabitants." Kirke does not seem to have made an exemplary governor, as these complaints continued and became even more frequent than before. Nevertheless he stuck to his post, and even prospered there, for in 1637, four years later, we find him associated with "James, Marquis of Hamilton, Philip, Earl of Pembroke, and Henry, Earl of Holland" in obtaining a patent from King Charles I, for the entire Island. The petition recites, in part, "that George, Lord Baltemore, having left the Plantation in no sort provided for, Cecil, his heir, having also deserted it as have done several others who had grants of parcels of land, leaving divers of poor inhabitants without government, this grant was made at the humble petition of the above."

In 1638, Sir David Kirke went over in a ship commanded by Captain John Vassal to Aviland, and on arriving there, demanded possession of Lord Baltimore's house of the agent, Gyll. This was refused, but as Gyll had no means of resisting him, he eventually surrendered the mansion to Kirke, who afterwards resided there.

"Cecil, his heir" did not propose to submit tamely to this usurpation of his rights in the plantation. Quite probably he attached little value to it until someone else was in possession, then it immediately became of importance.

Sir David Kirke remained a resident of Aviland and governor of the Island for a number of years after he had dispossessed Calvert of his mansion house, during which time several petitions were addressed to the King and Protector, which met with little response on their part. In fact, in Baltemore's later prayers to King Charles II. bitter complaint is made of his father's lack of response to his petition, and he speaks of Cromwell as the "late pretended Protector." "In 1665, Kirke made over a part of his rights in the Island to John Claypole (son-in-law to Oliver Cromwell), Col. Rich and Col. Goffe and others, and Sir Lewis Kirke is endeavoring to get a confirmation of that patent." This quotation is made from a prayer in the year 1661, after the monarchy had been restored.

The reference to Sir Lewis Kirke arises from the circumstance that several years before the last given date, Sir David Kirke returning to England, in order to provide for affairs in Newfoundland, was attached by the Lord Baltemore, and thrown into prison on the charge of having confiscated his Aviland estate. English prisons of that date did not offer models of sanitary conditions, and Sir David shortly died "without satisfying the claims of the Lord Baltemore."

In a later petition Calvert addresses the King for relief, and in the prayers naïvely rejoices that he has brought a worthy and valiant man to an untimely end, and again deplures in a prayer to the Lords of Trade and Plantations that his imprisonment and death "did not suffice to fulfil his claim upon him."

After taking the depositions of a number of the inhabitants of the plantation, as well as bringing to bear all the influences possible. Lord Baltimore prevailed—a generation had arisen that knew not the Kirkes and their valiant deeds of thirty years before—and the Plantation was restored to him. In 1663, the King issued a mandate to “all commanders, captains, and all subjects in Newfoundland, to Sir Lewis Kirke, John Kirke, and the heirs of Sir David Kirke to deliver all houses and lands in Aviland to Cecil, Lord Baltimore”; an order that finally ended the controversy. Nevertheless, the Kirkes continued to reside in Newfoundland; Lewis and John died there and were succeeded by the sons of Sir David, George, Philip and David, who in 1680, in the report of a Commission to arrange for the settlement of sundry abuses of the fisheries and other matters, were described as “able men of estate,” capable advisers as to difficult points about the fisheries and the destruction of the forests.

Cecil Calvert does not seem to have profited largely by the return of Aviland to his rule. The State Papers afford little information on this point. It is possible that the new Colony of Maryland absorbed so much of his interest that Newfoundland was neglected and abandoned to other hands than his. Of material profit there was none in the northern realm, but in the South there promised to be a better return.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Assembled from the English Colonial Records, with additions from the Calvert Papers in the Library of the Maryland Historical Society.



## SOME UNPUBLISHED MANUSCRIPTS FROM FULHAM PALACE RELATING TO PROVINCIAL MARYLAND.

BY BERNARD C. STEINER.

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Bishop William S. Perry of Iowa published, in 1878, a large volume entitled "Historical Collections of the American Colonial Church—Maryland and Delaware," containing in great part documents found among the manuscripts at Fulham Palace in London, being a part of the archives of the Bishopric of London, to which see, as is well known, the American Colonies were attached. The Library of Congress has recently received copies of all the papers in that collection which deal with Maryland and an examination of these transcripts discloses the fact that Bishop Perry's copyist was in many cases inexact and that, in printing the manuscripts, he left unpublished many of considerable interest. From these latter we make the following notes:

I.—Gov. Francis Nicholson wrote (317-152)\* on March 18, 1695-6 of the affairs of Virginia and Pennsylvania, which latter colony he visited "last fall." Shortly afterwards, on May 18, 1696 (317-145) a memorial was sent, signed by the following clergymen: Peregrine Cony, John Lillingston, Richard Sewell, Stephen Bordley, Benjamin Nobbs, George Tubman, Hugh Jones and Thomas Cockshutt, urging that clergymen of the Church of England be sent to Maryland. They stated that, when Governor Nicholson came into the Province in 1694, he found there three Anglican clergymen and five or six Popish Priests, "who perverted idle people." There were also a "sort of wandering pretenders to preaching that came from New England and other places, who deluded not only the protestant dissenters from our Church, but many of the churchmen themselves

\*The numerals refer to the number of the manuscripts in the collection of the Library of Congress.

by their extemporary prayers and preachments, for which they were admired by the people and got money of them." The three Anglican clergymen had married in the Province and "maintained their families out of plantations they had had with their wives." The "better and more responsible persons of the neighborhood plantations" that were Anglicans subscribed their names to small contributions, but the clergy could not get more than one-half or one-quarter of what was subscribed. Nicholson continued these three clergymen and with all possible care and expedition, erected churches in most parishes, proportionable to the tobaccos that were in arrears since the act passed under Gov. Copley, and "placed us in the best vacancys, most convenient for the general serving of the country." "Some of us are forced to give 2,000 lbs. to the Clarks, by reason of their going so far to do their duties on the Lords Day." The "Public tobacco" is generally slighted by the merchants, and is not reckoned above the one-quarter part of that which the planters cure for their own freight, for they cull the best of their crop "for themselves & keep the refuse and discolored tobacco to pay the sheriffs." "Merchants are not for meddling with public tobacco also, because it is very troublesome to get it paid in any reasonable time." They have to go from "place to place to demand it of those planters" to whom the sheriffs send them.

The extent of the parishes is very large, some are over 20 and others 30 miles in length. "The inhabitants in this country having (many of them) vast tracts of land, live at least a mile asunder from their next neighbors. This large extent of parishes obligeth us to keep one or sometimes two horses to ride on. The charges of our board and keeping our horses takes up one-quarter of our greatest incomes and the remaining three parts (considering the rates we pay for English goods in the stores and that the merchants will allow us in goods at prime cost very rarely a penny and sometimes an half-penny or farthing a pound for our tobacco in bartering with them) will hardly find us with cloths and other necessaries. If we should have any overplus, when our necessities and conveniences are served, its hazardous for us to freight it, lest it should prove a drug in the

English and Holland market and by paying from 10 to 16 pounds sterling per Tunn for freight besides the King's Custom etc., it should bring us into debt."

"So that should some of us that have wives in England send for them and go to housekeeping, we could not tell how to maintain them, there not yet being provided any minister's house or glebe, except at St. Mary's, where one Mr. Robbs lately arrived and having a wife is by his excellency placed." Yet Papists and Quakers, dissatisfied, try to have the 40-pound tax taken off. Without it there would not be left a tolerable subsistence for a single clergyman and his horse, "and one horse at least we must all of us, of necessity, keep ready by us, not only to ride to church on Sundays, but to ride all over parishes at christenings, weddings, visiting the sick and burials on the week days." Many would become Papists or Quakers to save themselves from taxes, if the members of these denominations were exempted therefrom. If Lord Baltimore should be restored as Proprietary, "the insolence of the Romish Priests (who are somewhat curbed by his Excellencies great care and vigilance) would soon be intolerable in these parts." "Great numbers of Irish papists are brought continually among us" and Irish priests are suspected to come *incognito*. The "Papists are intruding themselves into the company of the sick" and Nicholson had issued a proclamation against this practice. Dr. Bray's presence is desired, and an "ecclesiastical ruler" is needed.

Nicholson wrote on June 12, 1696 upon Virginia affairs (317-151). He complained against Andros and his conduct in reference to the just rents and regretted that the acts concerning religion and schools had been "repealed." The Papists and Dissenters are "pretty numerous" and Nicholson "will not answer for all the Church of England Men." He dare not communicate to the Assembly the news of the repeal, lest no other laws be passed. If the passage of new laws upon those subjects shall be secured; "I must attribute it to a more immediate influence from Heaven than any politicks I can use with them." (See 317-150 probably wrongly dated June 20, 1700, when Nicholson was no longer Governor. In this letter,

he refers to the receipt of the veto and writes that the Council will meet in the next week and will endeavor to reconcile matters.)

On July 4, 1696, John Povey wrote Nicholson from England in hope for speedy good news from him; but, ten days later, Nicholson had to report to the Bishop (317-146) that he found it impossible to secure the passage of any statute about religion, "without some clause about liberty and property, which, your Grace, very well knows, Englishmen are fond of."

Sir Thomas Lawrence had written Nicholson that the reason "for repealing the law was that, if such a clause about Magna Charta was granted, it nearly touched His Majesty's prerogative." Nicholson replied that this statement was incorrect; "They dread nothing here more than being forced to go to Westminster Hall," and come under the domination of Parliament. "I durst not venture to let them know that His Majesty had repealed the law about religion, for fear they should not have consented to make another." Nicholson asked that orders be sent out as to what sort of law may pass. A "Clause about Magna Charta was in a law made before my time and so I find it very difficult to get it quite left out at once." He especially hoped the school act would be allowed and enclosed new laws about religion and schools. He wrote more freely to the Bishop than to the Lords of the Committee or of Plantations, since the establishment of religion was in great danger.

In 1696, a very interesting and important religious census of the Province was sent to the Bishop of London showing the relative populousness of the several parishes (317-127).

| Countys.      | Parishes.       | Tithables. | Tobacco. | Incumbents.     |
|---------------|-----------------|------------|----------|-----------------|
| St. Mary's    | William & Mary  | 532        | 21280    | Benjn. Nobbs.   |
|               | King & Queen    | 473        | 18920    | Chris. Platts   |
| Calvert       | Christ's Church | 537        | 21480    | Hugh Jones      |
|               | All Saints      | 507        | 20280    | Tho. Cockshutt  |
| Prince George | All Faiths      | 278        | 11120    |                 |
|               | St Pauls        | 500        | 20000    | Monsiour Morien |
|               | Piscattoway     |            |          |                 |

| Countys.   | Parishes.       | Tithables. | Tobacco. | Incumbents.  |
|------------|-----------------|------------|----------|--|
| Charles    | William & Mary  | 258        | 10320    |  |
|            | Port Tobacco    |            |          |  |
| Arundell   | Nanzemy         | 175        | 19000    | George Tubman  |
|            | Herring Creek   | 507        | 20280    | Henry Hall   |
|            | South River     | 460        | 18400    | Tho. Clayton   |
|            | Middle Neck     | 374        | 14960    | Port Annapolis is<br>in Middle Neck,<br>Peregrine Cony |
| Baltimore  | Broad Neck      | 223        | 8920     | } Edw'd Topp, Jr.                                      |
|            | Patapsco        | 218        | 8720     |  |
|            | St. John's      | 128        | 5120     |  |
|            | St. George's    | 137        | 5480     |  |
| Coeclill   | South Sassafras | 350        | 14000    | } Rich'd. Sewell                                       |
|            | North Sassafras | 321        | 12840    |  |
| Kent       | Kent Island     | 146        | 5840     |  |
|            | St. Paul        | 338 (?)    | 13520    | Stephen Bordley  |
| Talbot     | St. Paul's      | 606        | 24240    | John Lillingston                                       |
|            | St. Peter's     | 453        | 18120    |  |
|            | St. Michael's   | 485        | 19400    | — Leach  |
| Dorchester | Choptanck       | 407        | 16280    | } Tho. Howell  |
|            | Dorchester      | 221        | 8840     |  |
| Somerset   | Somerset        | 304        | 12160    | Geo. Trotter   |
|            | Coventry        | 369        | 14760    |  |
|            | Stepney         | 362        | 14480    | George Trotter<br>ut supra.                            |
|            | Snowhill        | 356        | 14240    | James Brechin  |

Fifty shillings sterg p. Thousand for Publick Tobacco is  
a pretty usual price in Bills of Exchange.

Nicholson wrote on February 13, 1696-7 (317-143) that, from the hands of Sir Thomas Lawrence, he had received the Bishop's letter of January 3, 1695-6. He had been "kicked upstairs" from the position of lieutenant governor of Virginia to that of Governor of Maryland, "where I have found to my sorrow, great trouble and charge." He now enclosed the acts for the establishment of religion and of schools in Maryland. Blathwayt and Povey, in England, were hostile to him and, "knowing why they oppose the laws," he "got the Assembly to promise them something." "We have contracted for the building of a church at the Port of Annapolis, the seat of the government, for the building and finishing which the undertakers are to have £1000 sterling and, for building a Free School

at the same place, £500 sterling," the £200 (which Andros refunded) being part of it. Nicholson hoped that, "by the next fleet, His Majesty's furniture for the church will be sent." The college in Virginia is referred to and Nicholson stated that he would give up his pretensions to succeed Andros in Virginia, and would even quit Maryland, rather than hurt it. He had sent an account of the taxables and the glebes. Lord Baltimore, when Nicholson was in England, had promised him to give a glebe for each parish and renewed this promise to Lawrence, when Nicholson asked Lawrence to remind him of it. Each glebe should consist of 300, 400, or 500 acres. If the King should confirm Baltimore's claims to the waifs, etc., the latter should be made to give these glebes, which should be taken from escheated or surplusage lands, when possible, to prevent their being laid out too distant from the settlements.

On February 15, 1696-7 (317-159) Nicholson wrote that he had received from the Archbishop of Canterbury the following books: "The Parson's Counsellor," "An Abridgment of the Ecclesiastical Laws," three small books named "A Guide for Constables," six small books named "A Familiar Guild," "The Poor Man's Guide," "Ten Brief Expositions of the Church Catechism," "The Poor Man's Help," and "The Catechism of the Church."

Sir Thomas Lawrence wrote, on February 20, 1696-7 (317-79, 192), that he had arrived in Maryland in August, after a "prosperous voyage," though one with many delays. He gave the Bishop's letters to the Governor. "I find him employed in erecting a State House for the administration of justice, a fine brick building, in which are comprehended convenient apartments for all the offices of business in this country. This is almost finisht. We are now going on with as fine a church, which will cost a £1000, His Excellency giving an £100 towards it, and a school at the same time, £500, of which £200 sterling and £300 is paid back by Sir Edmund Andros upon your Grace's award as a part." Lawrence criticises Andros and hopes that a church building in each of the 30 parishes in the Province will be completed during the coming summer and be ready to

receive Dr. Bray, when he shall come. The Assembly has been in an "ill humor," because of the reversal of the laws in England, and, if Nicholson "had not with address got them speedily re-enacted, the churches would not have been built and the maintenance of the ministry" would have failed. "With equal Courage," Nicholson threw out Captain Coode, who "having first gotten a deputation from Dr. Payn to invade and go halves with him, in the Commissary's office, and after entered into the house of Burgesses, on purpose, by his atheism and debauched designs, to have corrupted them, to the overthrow of all public spirited undertakings." Had Coode succeeded, the "now prosperous affairs of this Province had been in an ill condition."

On February 23, 1696-7, Nicholson wrote (317-138) upon affairs in Pennsylvania, a subject to which he returned, in a letter dated April 30, 1697 (317-141). In the latter epistle, he thanks the Bishop for books sent, attacks Andros, expresses his hope for Bray's arrival, and asks that Bray be made a doctor of divinity, put into the Council and made Commissary for Pennsylvania, New York, and New England, and also that, before he sails he may "preach before His Majesty and dedicate" his sermon to the King. "Our Assembly were in so very bad a humor that I could not get them to address His Majesty that the half of the quarter part of the shilling per hogshead should be appropriated for the buying of religious books."

About this time, Gerard Slye (317-134) wrote that Nicholson was "furiously zealous for the building of schools and colleges and with such a vast charge that the country is not able to bear it. He is as mad against them that first appeared there for King William" and were in principal "command," calls them "Rebels," and "threatens to try them with a file of musketeers and hang them with Magna Chartas about their necks." The grand jury of St. Mary's County presented Slye, because he said on April 30, at Patuxent, that Nicholson is at Jamestown and "every one knows his lies and he cannot deceive them, and again Slye said on May 30, 1697 (317-164) that Nicholson stopped letters that came in the ships and consealed them for some time and broke them open, and afterwards sent them

away." On a third occasion, upon May 4, Slye said "I expected old Rattlehead (meaning Nicholson) there (at Hampton), if he had met John Perry. I taxed Perry with the message Old Rattlehead sent by him to Mr. Crop relating to me. The old Dog (Perry) denied every thing, but I find him a fit instrument for mischief." Again on June 26, Slye said that "Nicholson is a man of the worst of characters, though he does what he can to purchase a better, but that won't do among our men of thought next the helm," meaning the Privy Council and the Lords of the Committee of Trade and Plantations.

A dateless document written by Slye, humbly apologizing for his conduct towards Nicholson (317-160) doubtless refers to this controversy.

Nicholson wrote the Bishop of London on June 30, 1697 (317-167), that three clergymen came in the middle of May and are already disposed of. He hoped that Bray would arrive with ten more by the next fleet and that with them would arrive His Majesty's furniture and plate for the Annapolis Church. "Except the Church of England be encouraged here, especially by His Majesty and Your Grace, it will fall." Nearly a year later, on May 26, 1698, Nicholson expressed the hope that the bills for establishment of religion and schools were now approved. He thanked the Bishop for extracts from priests' intercepted letters and hoped to "countermine their wicked designs." A proclamation concerning them was enclosed. Sir Thomas Lawrence had "been extreme ill all this last winter of a distemper, which several times brought him nigh to death and in all human probability he could not live another winter, if he stayed here." On his arrival in England, Sir Thomas will give full information concerning Maryland and Pennsylvania. Nicholson had "in all respects found him a very pious and zealous son of the Church of England, a constant assertor of monarchy (which I think is a natural consequence of the former) and wholly devoted to His Majesty's interests."

The Grand Jury presented Philip Clark of St. Mary's County for defaming Nicholson at St. Mary's City, on March 20,



1697-8, saying (317-174): "I hear who are chosen Burgesses. The Jacobite Burgesses, who are the Governor's friends are now out and I will warrant I will manage them all well enough. He is no better than a Jacobite." At another time, he said: "The Governor's drift is to have the Roman Catholics so subject to him that they should either concur with him in choosing such members for the House, as he pitched on, or if they did not, it should be in his power to proceed with rigor against them. So out of fear and self preservation, they must comply with him."

Later in the year, on September 2, 1698, the Grand Jury (317-173) presented to the Provincial Court our old acquaintance, John Coode, Sr., of St. Mary's County for "much disturbances and commotions raised." If Gov. Andros of Virginia had "taken care to have him apprehended and given to justice in this Province this would not have happened." The Judges of the Provincial Court endorsed this statement and added that Coode, with his party, "brags of their security in the Colony of Virginia."

The Fulham Manuscripts also contain copies of the following official papers dating from the period of Gov. Nicholson's administration:

1.—A letter signed by Henry Jowles, on part of the Council, and Kenelm Cheseldyn, on part of the House of Burgesses, dated October 19, 1694, (317-170) asking the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury for the Free Schools, thanking him for what he had already done and telling him of new methods devised of raising money for that purpose.

2.—The Order in Council of March 1695-6 (317-166) repealing the Maryland laws.

3.—A letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury dated July 10, 1695 (317-137) signed by Sir Thomas Lawrence, on part of the Council, and Kenelm Cheseldyn, on part of the House of Burgesses.

4.—An Order in Council concerning waifs dated February 18, 1696-7 (317-62).

5.—A letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury signed by Lawrence and Cheseldyn for the Assembly, dated June 10, 1697, expressing the hope that the new laws might pass (317-200) and

6.—A letter signed by William Bladen, Clerk of the House of Burgesses, dated March 29, 1698 (317-67), referring to the Archbishop of Canterbury's letter of April 11, 1697 and asking his help in promoting the Free School.

II.—Rev. Thomas Bray wrote the Bishop in 1700 (317-129) that he arrived in the Province on March 18. On his way to Annapolis he "met with the news brought by a Quaker in the same ship myself that the 40 pounds per poll is taken off by order of Council." This news surprised Bray, especially because the veto was given "at the solicitation of and in favor of the Quakers, backed by and in a close confederation with the papists, as every one here plainly sees." Mr. Hastreel, their court solicitor, told Bray in London "that they are the most considerable part of the Province both for riches and numbers" and that the tax makes these numerous and trading people leave the Province. Bray denied the truth of this statement and hoped soon to send a census of Maryland and show that "Quakers and Papists joined together will not make one-tenth part towards the balance, in number or riches." The Quakers decline in Maryland and in Pennsylvania. The "Keithians" ask Bray for a visit, which he hopes to give them in Philadelphia.

Gov. Nicholson was sensible "of the need of an establishment" and "out of a hearty zeal for the preservation of the Church leaves no stone unturned to have the same law for religion, without the exceptionable clause, re-enacted by the next Assembly which sits the 26th instant. He has given me the inclosed list of members, to make the best uses thereof I can in the meantime [This list is not found.—Ed.] and does himself endeavor to influence the leading members, as he can meet with them. He was pleased to offer, if it would be of service, to prorogue the Assembly to a longer day." Bray did not agree to this plan, since the Quakers "who are the best at tampering, will

have a longer time, as well as ourselves." He feared delay especially, since "Pen (*sic*) is to be in the Whitsunweek at their Grand yearly Meeting in this Province, where all the most considerable planters of all other persuasions come also, as to an Exchange, it is thought desirable (?) that the Assembly meet at the day appointed. But his Excellency does resolve, if the bill miscarrys, to dissolve this and call another Assembly." "So that nothing, I am satisfied, will be omitted on his part to preserve the church under this fierce attack, which noble zeal for our preservation in such an extremity, as it shall not fail here of just acknowledgements, so I know it will engage your Grace to protect his excellency from receiving any prejudice thereby at home."

On May 29, 1700, Rev. Mr. Colbatch wrote (317-148) that Dr. Bray's exemplary zeal was instrumental in the passage of the new law for an establishment and that the visitation of the clergy held by him put them "into an excellent method for the due and right discharge of their ministerial duties." Bray had been sent back to England to secure more clergy and obtain the confirmation of the act concerning religion. Gov. Nathaniel Blakiston, on June 12, 1700 sent word (317-132) that Dr. Bray had gone home with papers concerning the new law. Blakiston would settle the Commissary's office upon any one whom the Bishop may appoint. "Allow my actions to be the standard of my intentions for the promotion of the Church."

III.—At a meeting (317-59) of the Rector, Governors, and Visitors of the Free Schools, held at the City of Annapolis, Tuesday, September 6, 1715, there were present, Rev. Joseph Colebatch, Rector His Excellency the Governor (John Hart), the Hon. Samuel Young, Esq., the Hon. Philemon Lloyd, Esq., Rev. Henry Hall, Rev. Jacob Henderson, William Bladen, Esq., and F. Mercier, the clerk of the Board. In view of the "extraordinary want of a good Ussher to assist in the free school of this City," i. e. Annapolis, Mr. Thomas Bordley, who was going to England, was invited to be present and was then asked to "invite and procure some discreet and learned person, well

qualified " to become an usher and to assure him of a salary of £50 sterling annually, with a promise of the mastership, in case of a vacancy therein, or of the headship of another free school to be erected on the Eastern Shore.

IV.—A petition against Rev. William Tibbs, rector of St. Paul's Parish in Baltimore County was filed by the vestry of that parish (317-153) on February 15, 1714-5, being signed by John Downe, John Willmott, Jr., Thomas Todd, Jr., Peter Bond, John Hillen and John Gill (a marksman). They charged that the wickedness of the people of the neighborhood came largely " from the bad example of our minister, he being a very weak man." He was a " common drunkard," and when intoxicated was guilty of shameful acts, he refused to go to houses to baptize sick children without pay, he demanded money for the administration of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper in private houses, and he " will be drunk " immediately after the celebration of the Communion. Depositions were appended which were made on November 16, 1714, that, in the preceding August, Tibbs was sent for to administer the Communion at Richard Colegate's house to Mrs. Ellinor Herbert, the mother of Colegate's wife, Mrs. Rebecca Colegate. Mrs. Herbert " lay very sick." After the service, at which Capt. Charles Merriman and his wife were also present, as Tibbs " sat nodding in his chair," Mrs. Merriman heard him demand of Colegate twenty shillings: ten for his visit and ten " for his medicine." Mrs. Merriman was " startled " at this " demand." Mrs. Colegate confirmed this statement, except that she remembered his expression as being ten shillings " for his means." She added that Tibbs got so drunk on that occasion that she was forced to send two servants to take him home, as he could not walk thither and that, on a later occasion, he was paid eighteen shillings for a second administration of the Lord's Supper.

On Sept. 7, 1714, Todd and Willmott in open vestry meeting accused Tibbs of such acts, Todd being especially emphatic in his denunciations of Tibbs at that time, as was testified by John Thomas, " Clerk of the Vestry," John Adams, " Clerk

of the Parish," and James Rider, Church warden, a marksman who appears to have been a friend of Tibbs.

The case was referred to the Revs. Henry Hall, Thomas Cockshutt, Joseph Colbatch, and Jacob Henderson, who made a report censuring Todd for his despising all kinds of authority and admonishing Tibbs "to change his life and reconcile himself to his people with all speed," or he shall receive a summons to come before the Governor for his defence.

Out of this difficulty, between the Vestry and Tibbs, quite probably arose the establishment of the Presbyterian Church at Patapsco on Curtis Creek in 1715. In Webster's History of the Presbyterian Church in America, we are told that the Rev. Hugh Conn was born in Ireland about 1685 and graduated at the University of Glasgow. The trade from the Patapsco to Great Britain gave rise to a Presbyterian Congregation in Baltimore County, who applied to London Merchants for a minister. In response to this call, Mr. Conn came over. In September, 1715, Mr. James Gordon presented a call for him from the people of Baltimore County. Presbytery approved this call and he was ordained in October, and installed Pastor of the congregation of Patapsco by the Rev. James Anderson, of New Castle, George Gillespie of White Clay Creek, and Daniel McGill of Bladensburg, (three Scotchmen).

In September, 1719, he was dismissed from his charge on account of "the paucity of his flock." He immediately accepted a call to the Bladensburg Church, and remained there, until his death in 1752.

Through the researches of Mr. Wm. B. Marye and Dr. J. Hall Pleasants, we learn that the Baltimore County Court proceedings, Liber I. S. No. B, 1708-1715, fol. 608-609, show that at the March Court, 1714-15, Thomas Todd . . . "humbly prays that his house may be licenced for a presbyterian minister to preach in, which petition the Justices . . . granted, provided said minister qualifies himself by taking the oaths by act of assembly." Mr. Todd died in May, and his widow later married Rev. Mr. Conn, died in 1717 and is buried in the fam-

ily graveyard beside the Todd house, at North Point. It is an interesting fact that for about two hundred and fifty years a Thomas Todd, each a direct descendant from his predecessor, has owned and lived on the farm. At Mr. Todd's house were held the first regular Presbyterian services within the bounds of the Presbytery of Baltimore.

Again Liber G. M. fol. 55 August Court, 1715: "upon the petition of Hugh Conn, a presbyterian minister, that a house lately built on the land of John Frizell on the south side of Patapsco river at the head of Curtis Creek may be recorded for a Presbyterian Meeting House, . . . it is ordered accordingly."

V.—The relation of Gov. John Hart to the Clergy is shown by several letters. On March 4, 1716/17, the Bishop writes to some correspondent of his pleasure at hearing that Hart "so heartily interests himself in the affairs of the Church" and of his hope that Henderson's commission will be respected. The parishioners of North Elk River must not be forgotten, but the Bishop feared that he could not "secure a well qualified person" for so small an "encouragement" as £40 per annum. The funds of the Society were so low that "no augmentation" could be expected from thence. Gov. Hart wrote the Bishop, on June 20, 1717 (317-194), that Rev. Mr. Barron had been offered any vacancy in the Province. He accepted a small parish "near me" and, "when the parishioners did not subscribe to his better support, I presented him to another of more considerable value, where he remains, much to his satisfaction." Rev. Mr. Warner behaved himself "with prudence." He had been admitted as Usher, with a salary of £50 per annum from the date of the Bishop's letter of Recommendation. Rev. Mr. Irvine, within three days of his arrival, supplied Mr. Baily's former parish. "The latter is a very unhappy person and, though his behavior is far from being commendable, yet as he has received holy orders, I cannot see him want bread (which he had thrown away upon some distaste to his parishioners) so have again presented him another parish, in hopes he will reform

and be a new man." Hart promised to assist the two Commissaries.

From Annapolis on Nov. 3, 1714, Rev. William Keith wrote (317-171) that Col. Hart was "vigilant to supply vacant cases," of which there were 4 very good ones then in the Province.

When Hart departed from Maryland in 1720, nine of the clergy, on May 19, signed a letter of regret (317-92). The signers were William Maconchie of Port Tobacco Parish in Charles County; Giles Rainsford, of St. Paul's Parish, Prince George's County; Joseph Colbatch, of all Hallow's Parish, Anne Arundel County; Evan Evans, D. D., of St. George's (Spesutia) Parish, Baltimore County; Henry Hall of St. James' Parish, Anne Arundel County; Thomas Cockshutt, of All Saint's Parish, Calvert County; Jonathan Kay, of Christ Church Parish, Calvert County; John Fraser, of Piscataqua Parish, Prince George's County, and Samuel Skippon, of St. Anne's Parish, Annapolis.

VI.—The Rev. Jacob Henderson, Commissary of the Bishop of London for the Western Shore of Maryland, caused his proctor, the quarrelsome lawyer, Thomas MacNamara, on Feb. 25, 1717, to transmit articles (317-131) against Rev. Henry Hall, who would not show his letters of ordination to Henderson. Finally, he handed them to Bernard White, Henderson's Register and Writer, and, when White did not return them, Hall demanded them back in a rage, "and went to Gov. Hart and sued out a writ for the return of the letters." Because of Hall's actions, White was barred, for a time, from practice in the Maryland Chancery Court. In July last, Hall was "much disguised with liquor, to the great scandal" of his "function and evil example to others."

The Bishop responded (317-130), referring Henderson to Falconer's work concerning the erection of a court. He regretted that Hall and Henderson fell out, but believed that both of them act uprightly. "If all that is personal be laid aside,

your proceedings will tend to the advantage of Church and Colony." The Bishop did not believe that Gov. Hart did "anything with a design to affront my authority" and exhorted Henderson and Hart "mutually to forget past heats" and again become friends.

Henderson wrote (317-93) Dr. Francis Astry at Fulham Palace on June 17, 1718, that a third of the Provincial Assembly was composed of dissenters and the other two-thirds were "very low" and opposed Gov. Hart "much" under Queen Anne, but that they are "now his creatures and the party, at present, that he caresses and is supported by," so that no law can pass to support the jurisdiction of the Church Courts. The letter was conveyed to Dr. Astry by Edward Calvert, Lord Baltimore's younger brother, who was destined to return to the Province ten years later and to die there.

On Sept. 5, 1718, Henderson wrote (317-120) asking permission to come to England for a visit. Henderson's charge to the Clergy (317-74) on June 28, 1720, urges that the catechism be better taught, the Lord's Supper be more often administered, and the observance of holydays and days of fasting be more constant.

An unnamed young man going from Maryland to school at Beverly in Yorkshire is recommended for confirmation by Henderson on Aug. 19, 1724 (317-69). On Sept. 20, 1725, Lord Baltimore wrote (317-181) that Henderson had presented to him a letter from the Bishop and that instructions shall be sent at once to Gov. Calvert, in accordance with the Bishop's desires. The Proprietary was pleased to know that Calvert's administration of the Province had met with favor from the Bishop.

An anonymous letter, dated Oct. 25, 1725, complains against Henderson's acts as Commissary (317-182). Some years later, on April 25, 1735 (317-75) Henderson wrote that Rev. Richard Chase, who occasioned coldness between the Bishop and Lord Baltimore, was ordained by Benjamin Hoadley, Bishop of Salisbury, and is a "person of much levity, no learning, and supposed to be a free thinker, or deist. He gives himself great



liberties in ridiculing religion and that set of people highly caress and admire him." Upon his arrival he was "full of invectives" against the Bishop, until Henderson told him such conduct was "unbecoming" and the Governor discouraged him. Then he kept silence. Baltimore gave him one of the "best parishes," (*i. e.*, All Hallows, Anne Arundel), to "the great grief of most of his parishioners." Since this appointment, there have arrived in Maryland the Rev. Nathaniel Morell (William and Mary Parish, Charles County), "the most absolute sot in nature" and Rev. John Vaughan (Westminster Parish, Anne Arundel County), "who has indeed, the appearance of a prudent gentleman." Both clergymen came from Lord Baltimore without the Bishop's license.

VII.—The Rev. Christopher Wilkinson, Commissary for the Eastern Shore, wrote on July 29, 1719 (317-191) that his parishioners of St. Paul's, Queen Anne's County, were building a brick church, the best one in the Province. He asks a gift of plate for the Altar, and hopes to receive ornaments for the pulpit and Altar table by the hands of "some merchants trading from Liverpool in our ports. We want a Bible and Common Prayer Book, also." "A motion for dividing of parishes is up" in the General Assembly, but such a division ought not be made without the Bishop's knowledge. A parish might be taken from Messrs. Nicolls, Mainadier's, and Wilkinson's and a church built in it, "so conveniently seated that every parishioner in the innermost parts of the several parishes might go every Lord's Day to the Church, whereas now, as they are, not above once in three weeks, or in a fortnight, and that they may do this, I am obliged every third Lord's Day to preach at two churches 7 miles distant and one of these 17 miles from my home which I cannot continue." More clergymen are needed. On Aug. 16, 1723 Wilkinson (317-135) wrote to ask whether an incestuous marriage should be decreed a nullity, or whether he should merely decree a separation of the parties. He wrote, on Oct. 18, 1728 (317-189), that a Bishop was needed in Maryland, as well as Deacons to catechise the children and

negroes and attend worship every Lord's Day. He offered to give his Deacon half his maintenance and thinks such an arrangement would be more satisfactory than to divide parishes, which would discourage ministers from coming out to Maryland. The Assembly now sitting have brought in several such bills. If these are passed, the clergy cannot make allowance for deacons.

VIII.—The Rev. Giles Rainsford received from Gov. Charles Calvert, on April 19, 1723 (317-197) a letter to the effect that he was bound for England in the search for restoration in health. His brethren would supply his parish until his return. "He has behaved himself so well as to be very much beloved by his parishioners." Gov. Calvert appends a request for 2 or 3 more clergymen and states that he has inducted Rev. Mr. Ramsey into a vacant parish. Rainsford, probably, did not sail that year; for, on April 10, 1724 (317-97), he wrote that he suffered from pain in his head, his old distemper, and wished to return to England. He may be addressed then at the Virginia Coffee House in Michael's Lane in Cornhill, London.

In a rather obscure note from Philip Lee to Rainsford, written on July 22, 1725 (317-118) he asked for Lisby's "Case Stated" and remarked that Rev. Mr. Henderson "deceived me about the loan of this book."

When Mr. Rainsford left the Province, he sold his property to the Rev. John Eversfield and a detailed inventory of effects (317-54) is among the Fulham manuscripts. As to Mr. Eversfield himself, we find a letter written by Mathew Cilborne to Madame Lane, stating that Eversfield was employed for a year to "write at my seat in the Six Clerk's Office" (a legal bureau) and was a good clerk, until he received a blow "on the right elbow from Mr. Thomas Lane, deceased, as I have been credibly informed, whence he lost his right arm." He was an orphan and was commended to Mrs. Lane's beneficence by Cilborne and by 25 other clerks in the Office (317-76).

IX.—The Rev. Joseph Colbatch was diligent in his services to both white and black parishioners, as is shown by a detailed

list (317-53) of negroes and mulattoes baptized, married, and buried by him in All Hallows Parish from 1722-29.

X.—Rev. Peter Tustian went to England for six months in 1726 and on July 5 of that year, the vestry of his parish, St. James, in Anne Arundel County (317-57), viz., William Lock, Josias Towgood, Samuel Chew, Jr., Thomas Wells, John Elliott Browne, and John Giles, sent a letter, stating that they hoped for their minister's return and that the neighboring clergy by subscription had agreed to supply the place, any other or better provision being impracticable. They expressed a desire that more clergy come to the Province. On Sept. 29, 1726, Rev. William Treadwell Bull wrote the Bishop concerning Mr. Tustian, who had arrived in England. He was born in Warwickshire, near Northamptonshire, and was a Bachelor of Arts of Christ Church College, Oxford. In 1719, together with Bull, he went as a missionary to Carolina and resided there for twelve months "with very good repute," but the government being in "confusion," he applied to the Bishop in 1721 for leave to remove from the Colony and come into Maryland. He was a gentleman of sobriety and good learning.

On July 26, 1735, the Rev. John Urquhart wrote (317-58) Dr. John Hay, vicar of Coleman Church, Bell Alley, London, who forwarded the letter to the Bishop. Urquhart had suffered from fever and ague for 16 months. He was acting "as attorney in fact" for Tustian. Lord Baltimore who was then in the Province, ordered the Governor to induct Rev. John Lang, if Tustian did not return before November, but this induction was not made until May, whereupon Urquhart was inducted to William and Mary Parish for half a year and then went to All Faith's, "the largest parish in the Province." Of the parishioners, a third part were papists, who give him "much uneasiness." He suspects that they "set his glebe on fire in the night, and would have burnt all upon it had it not been timously prevented. The Jesuites are continually at work, perverting the people and indeed daily gaining ground." His predecessor, Mr. Holt, had told the Bishop of this fact. "It

is no secret that the papists have more say with those that have the chief powers here than Protestants, which is very strange." There had been no visitation of the clergy since Urquhart's arrival in the Province.

XI.—The Rev. George Murdock wrote from Virginia on June 28, 1725, that the clergy were better provided for in Maryland and asked that he might go thither, with his family of four children. Many clergymen removed from one Province to another without a license, since all colonies were in the same Diocese, but he preferred to "deal regularly." The response must have been favorable and Mr. Murdock writes from Prince George's Parish (317-188) on June 17, 1730. He was the first minister in this new parish, which was 60 miles in length by 20 in breadth. There were 5 places of worship, one was a church and the others were private houses. The people in the upper parts of the Parish "are very desirous I should be oftener with them." He asks that he be sent books, such as a "Delightful Method of Friendly Religion," "Plain Instructions for the Young and Ignorant, Being a Short Exposition of the Church Catechism," "An Essay towards Making Religion Easy," "The Christian Scholar for the Use of School Boys" etc., "which are not to be had with us, but may be purchased in London at very easy rates." Dr. Bray "has done much good to Maryland in this affair, viz., in giving and stirring up others to give such good and useful books to such as want them. But I understand he is dead." Therefore Mr. Murdock applies to the Bishop. Murdock had lost almost all his books in a fire and requests for himself and his successors such volumes as: Dr. Scot's Sermons, Mr. Blair's Works, Dr. Barrow's Works, Dr. Beveredge's Works and Dr. Williamson's Works. Two years later, on June 30, 1732, (317-28) again he asks for books. All the old parishes were pretty well furnished without cost by Dr. Bray. "Our parish is very young, poor, and of a vast great bounds" and with "few inhabitants in it." Consequently, "we want books much more than the others." "A few plain sermon books and some of our Church

catechisms explained would suit our circumstances very well. The catechisms I would have all of a sort of it, otherwise 3 of each sort you send."

The letter is endorsed, "Ordered, March 16 '32/3 by the Society, that some Common Prayers, Duties of Man, and small Tracts to be distributed be sent."

The Church Wardens and vestrymen of Prince George's Parish (317-38) had petitioned the Bishop for books on July 6, 1731, James Smith, Alexander Magruder, Eliphaz Riley, John Bell, Charles Perry, Thomas Harris, William Penson and Thomas ffetchall sign the letter. They tell how Murdock's house was burned with his certificate of orders and his books and they ask for a new certificate. "We acknowledge that we are very well satisfied with him, in relation to the premises, and, at his motion, we humbly pray your Lordship to send our parish a small library of books some share of that may be more properly for the use of him and his successors, ministers of our parish and others that may be adapted to the capacities of the meanest readers." In the parish, not all the people "are of one opinion in matters of religion. Beside those of the Communion of the Church of England, we have a Popish Chappel and a Presbyterian Meeting house very nigh our Church. The Papists have been very bold of late, but, blessed be God, they can do us no harm. The Presbyterians are very peaceable and also the Quakers, of which persuasion we have some." The parish was of very large extent and, therefore, had the greater need of books than was the case in compact parishes. [The Presbyterian meeting house was at Bladensburg.]

XII.—The Rev. H. Nicols, rector of St. Michael's Parish, Talbot County (317-71) wrote of his troubles: "The parish possessed a small glebe, but neither house fit for the minister nor a quantity of land for a plantation. The glebe was yearly rented for a Hogshead of tobacco, which may be reckoned at 40 shillings. Eighteen years previously a very good plantation was left to the church, but, by a defect in the donor's will,

it is lost, though I believe it to be recoverable if we had a fund to go to law upon."

About 10 years previously Col. Smithson, a very grave and pious gentleman, "left dwelling, plantation, and 5 or 6 other tracts of land, eight negro slaves and considerable plate for the use of the Communion Table, but, by the Fraud of his Executrix, all had like to be defeated." When he died, he had money enough in his house to pay all debts, but she concealed it and "brought the estate so much in debt that the negroes and plate were all swallowed up." When she died, "the gentleman's brother-in-law kept possession of the House and Lands, for which we have been at law these 5 or 6 years, and beside parish charges, I have been a great deal out of pocket myself in carying on the suit and so has the Rev.Mr. Wilkinson. At length, not 3 weeks ago, we have possession of the plantation, but do not expect to keep it without as much molestation as he can give us, he being a papist and bearing an inveterate grudge to me and the church. He has suffered the dwelling and all the outhouses to become an absolute ruin." The parish will not repair them and Nicols cannot. He does not wish his successor to be able "to come on his executor" for dilapidations.

XIII.—From Somerset County on June 31 (*sic*), 1725, to an unknown clergyman, a letter is sent by the vestry of one of the parishes, viz: William Stoughton, Capell King, Levin Gale, Thomas Dashiell, Henry Ballerd and Thomas Lawes stating that Mr. William Gale has informed them of the clergyman's worth (317-206) and therefore, they invite him to come as their minister. He will receive 20,000 pounds of tobacco each year and perquisites for marriages, funerals, sermons, etc. The public school, settled in the parish by recent act of the Assembly, wants a master and will pay £40 a year as his salary. Both places may be held by the same man, making his annual remuneration worth at least £130. Mr. William Gale can describe the parish. No other minister will be received, until this letter be answered. On Nov. 16, 1725, a testimonial (317-109) was prepared at Whithaven, England by several gentle-

men to Rev. Mr. Kirkby, curate at Egremont, who had been invited to Somerset County by gentlemen, mostly known by the signers.

XIV.—Gov. Charles Calvert (317-112) on Nov. 8, 1721, wrote the Bishop, that, at the latter's request, he had inducted the Rev. Mr. Fletcher into one of the best parishes in Maryland and, on July 26, 1724, Calvert wrote again (317-114) to congratulate the new Bishop on his translation to the see and to state that the "loyalty" of the Maryland clergy "to King George, their affection to our proprietor, and the regard they have had to me command everything I can do to serve them."

XV.—Rev. Alexander Campbell wrote, on Oct. 22, 1727 (317-70) that Lord Baltimore should be given Delaware to "put down" the Quakers there. Campbell desired to be removed from Maryland. He had been falsely charged with "too great intimacy with Women." "Mr. Ross, a nonjuring clergyman and one of Dr. Walton's associates, is my enemy." Campbell had been condemned unheard, when too ill to appear before Ross and "some 2 or 3 missionaries more." Ross's brother was the chief accuser and the only witnesses against Campbell were Ross's brother's son and a convict, transported from England for wool stealing.

XVI.—The Rev. John Lang, rector of St. Luke's Parish, Queen Anne's County, wrote the Bishop of London, on August 14, 1731, asking for a church in England. He had been ordained in May 1725 and arrived in Virginia during that year. Two years later, he removed to Maryland, where he served a parish 50 miles long and 30 miles broad, traveling "through uninhabited woods and marshes" to visit his parishioners. The "excessive heats of summer and violent colds of winter brought his health so low" that he could not longer perform his duties. He had been advised to go to England for his health, but could not afford to give up his living, which such absence would vacate, and so fail to care for his wife and chil-

dren. If he had been single, he would have been willing to die in Maryland and, if he had continued well, he would "remain in this corner, where there is so great need of Gospel ministers." "The thoughts of leaving a virtuous wife and good children here to the mercy of a people who begrudge ministers the small allowance of subsistence must be very shocking to any tender husband or parent." (317-16). Several years later, on May 29, 1735 (317-52), he asked the Bishop to permit him to return to England and give him a benefice there. Through illness, Lang was hardly able to write and he "can bear neither cold nor fatigue." He has no assistant and the other clergy have large parishes, so they cannot aid him. As soon as any clergymen arrive in the Province, "they have cures of their own," for there are always vacant parishes. For six years, he held St. Luke's parish, a very large one, 50 miles in length and 30 miles in "wideness," in which were 3 different places of worship, "12 and 18 miles apart." God prospered his labors there with visible success. There were only 11 communicants when he came, and 85 when he left. He found no church nor chapel, at his arrival, but by "my indefatigable labor and industry, I got built a very handsome brick church, 77 feet in length, 35 feet in wideness, and 22 feet pitch in the walls, all plastered and whitewashed on the inside and furnished with a very decent Chancel, Communion Table and Rails, Pulpit, Reading Desk, Clerk's Pew and 4 rows of pews from end to end, a large Gallery in one end from side to side, for common people and servants. The church is well lighted, having 13 windows, 10 feet in height each, 3 doors, and a bell of about 170 pd. wt., and, in forwarding of the good work I sunk above £100 sterling of my own money." At the same time, he secured "voluntary subscriptions for a Chappel of Wooden Work, 45 feet in length and 26 feet in wideness," which was built and furnished. On account of his health, he sought "an easier Cure tho' less income." St. James was a small parish, "16 miles in length and about 10 miles in wideness, with one place of worship," yet sometimes Lang "cannot in 3 or 4 months, visit



my church nor walk thro' my room, and there is danger that the people be seduced by papists and Quakers. These latter make above  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the white people in the parish, and have two meeting houses. There are some also of people of better sort of fashion, Papists, and they have also mass at home." Lang had a wife and three children. Physicians advised his return to England and held out hope of recovery, if he does so.

On February 8, 1735/6, Rev. Mr. Lang wrote again, to repeat his request (317-14). He had written asking other prominent men in England to give their aid, such as Horace Walpole, the Archbishop of York and the Bishop of Winchester, but received no reply from them, which fact reminds him how the priest and levite passed on the other side of the way, when the man fell among thieves. He had been transferred to St. James, Herring Creek Parish, in Anne Arundel County, but his health will not permit him properly to perform his work. He cannot find a curate, nor afford to resign his charge. He encloses a testimonial from Gov. Ogle, dated October 9, 1735, stating that Mr. Lang has "languished under great indisposition of body through sickness of various kinds" and intends to return to England for his health. "He is a worthy and deserving clergyman of the Church of England, sober and discreet in his conversation, a strict observer of his duty in the discharge of his sacred office and of loyal and sound principles in relation to the present establishment in Church and State. He has been by me judged worthy of the best preferment here." On June 25, 1736, Mr. Lang (317-73) again importuned the Bishop for an English cure and asked that the answer be sent in care of Dr. John Hamilton of Calvert County, if the ship come thither, or in care of William Cumming, attorney at law, at Annapolis, if the ship is bound for that port. Mr. Lang became desperate and, on November 27, 1736, wrote that he would "come home" (317-72), but his efforts to return to England were fruitless. He continued at Herring Creek for fourteen years and until his death in 1748 (Gambrell's Church Life in Colonial Md., pp. 188-203).

XVII.—On November 18, 1733, Lord "Baltemore" recommended for holy orders, Mr. Chapp, for whom he had ordered a living in Anne Arundell County to be kept vacant. Chapp has had a "liberal education" and is "very conversant in the law."

XVIII.—Nathaniel Whitaker went to England, carrying with him a certificate as to his character (317-213), written in 1738 by the clergymen of Perth Amboy and Elizabeth in New Jersey and of Staten Island in New York, and also a bond (317-77) executed by the Rev. Thomas Fletcher, rector of All Hallow's Parish, Somerset County, on February 18, 1739/40 that he would pay Whitaker, as curate, £20 sterling per annum, with the benefits of the perquisites for marriage and funerals, when he should return as a clergyman. Rev. Mr. Fletcher also wrote to the Bishop from Somerset County, on June 18, 1740, stating that Whitaker had been in the Province for 10 months. He brought good testimonials and had shown "discreet and Christian behavior." Fletcher requested that Whitaker receive holy orders, so that he might become his curate. "Many, who otherwise constantly attend the service and are strictly attached to the interests of the Church of England, have, by reason" of the "largeness" of the parish, "been induced to frequent Dissenting Meeting Houses" of the Presbyterians. A curate could remedy this condition of affairs.

XIX.—In 1721, William Bewenton executed deeds for certain landed properties to Rev. Alexander Adams. Bewenton owed John Caldwell some tobacco and the latter attacked the deeds in the Provincial Chancery Court as fraudulent (317-153). The suit dragged on for some years and finally, in 1726, the deeds were ordered to be set aside. We hear of Rev. Mr. Adams again, many years later, when on October 5, 1751, he petitioned for the appointment of a Bishop in the Province and suggested financial arrangements (317-55) for that purpose.

XX.—The Rev. A. Spencer <sup>1</sup> on September 25, 1750, wrote that, in the beginning of June, he had arrived in Virginia with the promise of a parish in Maryland. He found that every one condemned “Dr. Middleton’s arguments on miracles” and his “uncivil mode of disputing” with the Bishop. Spencer may be addressed in care of Benedict Calvert at Annapolis. He brought with him the Bishop’s letter on earthquakes and found that it was read by most people “with the greatest approbation.” “I remember the Governor one day, at his own table (whence your Lordship’s health has been several times drunk) observed that, allowing the earthquake to be no threatening from the Almighty God; yet, as your Lordship’s letter tended to awaken the consciences of hardened sinners, and to make mankind better, it certainly deserved the highest encomium.”

XXI.—In a letter written on September 29, 1769, Rev. Henry Addison stated that he was a Master of Arts of Queen’s College, Oxford.

During the period covered by these papers, the following clergymen were Bishops of London:

Henry Compton (1675-1713).  
 John Robinson (1714-1723).  
 Edmund Gibson (1723-1748).  
 Thomas Sherlock (1748-1761).

---

<sup>1</sup> Archibald Spencer, who came to Virginia, September 20, 1749.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE OF OBSERVATION FOR ELIZABETH TOWN DISTRICT  
[WASHINGTON COUNTY].

14<sup>th</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup> 1775.

In compliance with an order of the Convention an Election was held at Elisabeth Town on the 12<sup>th</sup> day of September 1775 for a Committee of Observation & delegates to serve in Convention when the follow<sup>g</sup> Gentlemen were duly elected vz

Committee

|                      |                         |                      |
|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| John Stull           | Christian Orendurff     | Joseph Chaplain      |
| Charles Sweringen    | Zekiel Cox              | John Rench           |
| Andrew Rench         | Conrad Hogmire          | W <sup>m</sup> Yates |
| W <sup>m</sup> Baird | John Cellar             | James Smith          |
| Jonathan Hager       | Sam <sup>l</sup> Hughes | Joseph Smith         |
| Col. Cresap          | George Zwingly          | Coll. Beale          |

Delegates

William Baird

&

John Stull

The Committee met for the first time on the 14<sup>th</sup> of September 1775, when the following members were present

John Stull Esq<sup>r</sup> President

Sam<sup>l</sup> Hughes Secretary

|                          |              |                      |
|--------------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| James Smith              | Z: Cox       | John Cellar          |
| John Rench               | G. Zwingly   | W <sup>m</sup> Baird |
| Cap <sup>t</sup> Hogmire | C. Orendurff | Charles Sweringen    |
| W <sup>m</sup> Yates     | And: Rench   |                      |

The following persons were appointed to serve as a Committee for licencing Suits vz

|                |                        |                   |
|----------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| James Smith    | Col <sup>l</sup> Beale | John Cellar       |
| Samuel Hughes  | John Rench             | Charles Sweringen |
| Conrad Hogmire |                        |                   |

Cap<sup>t</sup> Jonathan Hagar was appointed to receive all Sums of money that may be Voluntarily given for the publick good.

Order'd That the following persons carry the Association to all freemen resident in this district and require their subscription to the same vz

|                   |                               |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| In Linton Hundred | Thomas Hynes                  |
| Fort Frederick    | Benj <sup>n</sup> Jonston     |
| Conecocheague     | Tho <sup>s</sup> Sweringen    |
|                   | David Jones                   |
|                   | Isaac Baker                   |
| Salisbury         | Doct <sup>r</sup> Shnebly     |
|                   | Henry Cellar                  |
| Eliz. Town        | Dan <sup>l</sup> Clapsadle    |
|                   | Ludwick Young                 |
|                   | Andrew Link                   |
| Upper Antietam    | Dan <sup>l</sup> Perry        |
|                   | Christ. Lance                 |
|                   | George Dement                 |
| Lower Antietam    | Tho <sup>s</sup> Crampton     |
|                   | Conrad Shnebly                |
| Sharpsburg        | Doct <sup>r</sup> Cruse       |
|                   | Jn <sup>o</sup> Reynolds Jun. |
| Marsh Hundred     | Rich <sup>d</sup> Davis       |
|                   | Ignatious Sims                |
|                   | Peter White                   |

Application being made to this Committee by the Committee of Georges Creek on Monogahala for Amunition, Order'd that Mr Stull deliver unto Mr J. Sweringen for the use of the said Committee Seventy four Pounds of Gun Powder at 3/6 <sup>q</sup> H. & Eighty Pounds of Lead at 6.<sup>d</sup> <sup>q</sup> lb. & receive the money for the same and keep it untill further directions from this Committee.

Resolved that each member of this Committee shall pay 5/ fine for each days non attendance without a Lawfull excuse, Col<sup>l</sup> Cresap excepted. It is also resolved that each Member pay

his Club of the expences attendg this Committee, present or absent.

The Committee adjourns till the 1<sup>st</sup> Monday in October.

A Letter being rec<sup>d</sup> from the Committee of Correspondence for the Middle District of this County relative to the raisg two Companies of Minute men. The Committee met for that purpose on Monday the 18 of Sep<sup>r</sup> 1775.

Present

Jn<sup>o</sup> Stull Esq<sup>r</sup> President

Sam<sup>l</sup> Hughes Secr.

Cap<sup>t</sup> Hogmire

John Rench

George Zwingley

Cap<sup>t</sup> Smith

John Cellars

Charles Sweringen

Cap<sup>t</sup> Hagar

And: Rench

Resolved That Mess<sup>rs</sup> Henry Shriock & James Chaplain be appointed to enroll two Companies of Minute men being the number allotted for this district & they are hereby appointed for that purpose.

The Committee adjourns till 1<sup>st</sup> Monday in October.

The Committee met according to adjournment present

Joseph Smith Esq<sup>r</sup> in the chair

Sam<sup>l</sup> Hughes Sect<sup>y</sup>

James Smith

Cap<sup>t</sup> Hagar

T. Cellars

C: Orendurff

Cap<sup>t</sup> Stull

L. Yates

Z: Cox

Con: Hogmire

And: Rench

C. Sweringen

G: Zwingly

W<sup>m</sup> Beard

It appears to this Committee (from the representation of some of the members who have endeavor'd to get their neighbors to enroll in Companies of Militia) that the greatest numbers refuse in consequence of several religious sects being excepted by the resolves of the Convention.

Resolved, That this Committee is of opinion that its highly reasonable that every person who enjoy the benefit of their religion & protection of the Laws of this free Country ought to Contribute either in money or Military service towards the defence of these invaluable Rights.

Res<sup>d</sup> That two shillings & six pence Cur<sup>cy</sup>  $\text{¶}$  week (for all these who are restrain'd by religious principles from contributi<sup>g</sup> their proportion in military service) wo<sup>d</sup> be equal to muster<sup>g</sup> agreeable to the directions of the Convention.

Resolved, that a remonstrance be sent to the next Convention set<sup>g</sup> forth the cause & substance of the above resolve.

Order'd, that the Commissioned Officers of the Militia Companies in this District attend at Eliz. Town on the 3<sup>d</sup> Monday of this month in order to Vote for persons to be recommended to the Council of Safety as field Officers.

|                |        |                 |
|----------------|--------|-----------------|
| Theodore Grove | } Debt |                 |
| Jacob Miller   |        | Licence granted |

The Committee adjourns till the 16. October.

The Committee met according to adjournment present Jn<sup>o</sup> Stull Gov<sup>r</sup> in the chair

|                     |   |                      |
|---------------------|---|----------------------|
|                     | Sam <sup>l</sup> Hughes Sec <sup>ry</sup> |                      |
| George Zwingly      | Cha <sup>s</sup> Sweringen                | W <sup>m</sup> Beard |
| James Smith         | Andrew Rench                              | John Cellars         |
| John Rench          | Cap <sup>t</sup> Hagar                    | Z: Cox               |
| Christian Orendorff |   |                      |

On a motion being made & seconded. It was order'd That a Letter sho<sup>d</sup> be wrote the Com<sup>e</sup> of Correspondence in the Middle District that it is the opinion of this District that the Battalion of Minute men for this County wo<sup>d</sup> receive great advantage by being kept together & Instructed, & that this Com<sup>e</sup> are desirous such a plan sho<sup>d</sup> be fell on and that a meeting of the Three Districts of this County wo<sup>d</sup> be advisable, & in case such meet<sup>g</sup> sho<sup>d</sup> be appointed to attend at said meeting with full power to Act for this Committee in the afores<sup>d</sup> business.

|                         |                                  |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Ludwick Myers complaind | } Licence granted p <sup>r</sup> |
| ag <sup>t</sup>         |                                  |
| Elijah Lackland         | a writ                           |

|                          |   |  |
|--------------------------|---|--|
| Alon Miller              | } | Licence granted p <sup>r</sup><br>a writ |
| a                        |   |  |
| Spangler & Hargate       | } | Do                                       |
| Mich <sup>l</sup> Taylor |   |  |
| Tho <sup>s</sup> Luckett | } | Do                                       |
| Rich <sup>d</sup> Davis  |   |  |
| a                        | } | Do                                       |
| Elijah Hue               |   |  |

Order'd that all those who have enroll<sup>d</sup> with Mr Brook & Mr Dement do join & form one Company & immediately proceed to the choice of officers.

On motion of Mr Thomas Frinck Sen<sup>r</sup> to the Commitie of the Uper District of Frederick County that he hath been Often Insulted by The Residents of the Uper Part of Frederick County by Refusing To Pay their Publick Dues; it is the Opinion and Advice of this Committie that they Ought to Pay their Levies and all their Publick Dues for the Suport of the Civil Governments.

A motion being made by a Member of the Committie That as Sundrey Companeyes of the Militia that is not yet Made Up and Enroled According to the Directions of The Provincial Convention and as the Number of the said Companeyes Appeareant to be Raised Doth Not Ammount To Make up Three full Battalions it is Resolved by The said Committee in Order to satisfie the Populus That an Election be for the Hagerstown Batallon On the 23<sup>d</sup> Day of October 1775 And for the Lower Batallon On the 30<sup>th</sup> Day of Oct<sup>r</sup> (Inst.) and that the said Lower Batallon shall Transmitt a full and Cleare Copy of Their Ellection to the Commitie of Corespondance for The said Destrict in Order that they May Transmitt The same to the Councell of Safty of this Provance that They May Take Order therein.

Comittie Adjourn'd to the 23<sup>d</sup> Inst.

the Committee met on the 11<sup>th</sup> November 1775 Colonell Joseph Smith in the Cheair Agreed that Cap<sup>t</sup> Stull Cap<sup>t</sup> Hog-



mire Cap<sup>t</sup> Baker Cap<sup>t</sup> Rentch Cap<sup>t</sup> Hughes Cap<sup>t</sup> Kersner Cap<sup>t</sup> Seryack Cap<sup>t</sup> Clapsadle be the first Battallion.

Cap<sup>t</sup> Orendorph Cap<sup>t</sup> Sholley Cap<sup>t</sup> Williams Cap<sup>t</sup> Davis Cap<sup>t</sup> Smith Cap<sup>t</sup> Demand Cap<sup>t</sup> Sweringen Cap<sup>t</sup> Walling be the second Battallion.

Whereas it has Been Represented to this Committee by Mr John Swan that his Character has been much aspersed by a Certain John Shryack as having saith that he suspected the said Mr Swan haveing been an Enemy to America the said John Shrack being call'd to this Committie and making nothing appeare against him the said John Swan is Honorable acquitted by this Committee of said Charge the Committie ajourns to Mondy the 20 Inst.

At the meeting of the Committee on the 19 of Nov<sup>r</sup> 1775  
present

Mr James Smith President

Mr Stull

Mr Sweringen

Mr Zwingly

Mr Beard

Mr Jn<sup>o</sup> Rench

Mr Hughes

Mr A. Rench

Doct<sup>r</sup> John Connolly of Fort Pitt & certain persons call<sup>d</sup> Doct<sup>r</sup> Smith & Mr Campbell were bro<sup>t</sup> before the Committee & accused of being inimical to the Liberties of America. Resolved unanimously that the said Doct<sup>r</sup> Connolly (from certain papers produced to this Committee and acknowledged to have been wrote by him) is a dangerous Enemy to the Colonies & as such shall be sent to the Council of Safety or Convention for further trial. it was also Resolved that the afores<sup>d</sup> Doct<sup>r</sup> Smith and Mr Campbell being found guilty of many equivocations & com<sup>g</sup> in Company with the afores<sup>d</sup> Doct<sup>r</sup> Connolly from the dangerous Councils of Lord Dunmore that is the opinion of this Commtee that the said Smith & Campbell shall be sent to the Council of Safety or Convention for further enquiry.

The Committee adjourns till the 1<sup>st</sup> Monday in December.  
The Committee met according.

present

Mr Jas Smith in the Chair

|                     |              |            |
|---------------------|--------------|------------|
| Christian Orendurff | Andrew Rench | G. Zwingly |
| John Rench          | C: Sweringen | S: Hughes  |

John Fry

<sup>a</sup>

Philip Olinger

Francis Rsylict

Aron Bowman

George Dangler

Balser Gull & D: Culp

}

Licence granted for a Writ

}

Licence for a warrant in 8 days

}

Licence for execution

By Order of the Commite Apointed Daniel Heaster To Arbitrate and Award on An Affair of Controversey Now Depending betwixt William Sitssler and Christian Shneakenberger in the Room of Cap<sup>t</sup> Johanathan Hager Desceased

Deceb<sup>r</sup> the 4<sup>th</sup> 1775.

Licence Granted to John Puffingberger To Issue sute against Michael Gonstater in a Plea of Debt.

Novb<sup>r</sup> the 4<sup>th</sup> 1775.

Order'd That Sam<sup>l</sup> Hughes and Andrew Rench do attend at M: Harrys on Thursday next in order to receive the Acco<sup>t</sup> of necessarys supplied the Rifle Companys & transmit the Same to the Treasurers of Philadelphia for payment.

The Committe adjourn till the 4<sup>th</sup> Monday in this month.

A list of Rifles appraised for Cap<sup>t</sup> Cresaps Company July 28 1775.

|                   |              |                           |            |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------|
| John Miller       | £ 5.. 15.. 0 | 18 Bro <sup>t</sup> up    | £ 74. 0. 0 |
| John Grip         | 4.. 0.. 0    | Peter Wheland             | 5. 0. 0    |
| Philip Stildibran | 4.. 5.. 0    | Ernest Deeds for          | 5. 5. 0    |
| Henry Ralglezer   | 4.. 0.. 0    | Jn <sup>o</sup> Tombleson |            |
| Philip Lear       | 4.. 15.. 0   | Jacob Roarer by           |            |
|                   |              | Fred Roarer               | 5. 0. 0    |

|                         |             |  |             |
|-------------------------|-------------|--|-------------|
| Benj. Musselman         | 4.. 0.. 0   | Christian Coogle                           | 4. 0. 0     |
| Doct <sup>r</sup> Hart  | 5.. 0.. 0   | Peter Wertz                                | 5. 15. 0    |
| John Roarer             | 3.. 15.. 0  | Tho <sup>s</sup> Sims                      | 4. 0. 0     |
| Christian Heward        | 3.. 10.. 0  | Henry Yost                                 | 4. 15. 0    |
| John Boozer             | 2.. 10.. 0  | Ritter                                     | 4. 10. 0    |
| John Carepeny           | 4. 10. 0    | rec <sup>d</sup> by W <sup>m</sup> English | 4. 10. 0    |
| Dan <sup>l</sup> Miller | 4.. 10. 0   | Francis Waggoner                           | 4. 15. 0    |
| Stephn Ulery            | 4. 5. 0     | Delman Wilshaps                            |             |
| Jacob Shivley           | 3. 15. 0    | son in Law                                 | 4. 10. 0    |
| Christian Shank         | 3.. 10.. 0  | Henry Roland                               | 4. 10. 0    |
| Nicholas Verner         | 5.. 5.. 0   | Andrew Dickson                             | 4. 5. 0     |
| Daniel Stutsman         | 4.. 0.. 0   | one More                                   | 4. 0. 0     |
| Jacob Peter             | 2.. 15.. 0  | Philip Erhard                              | 5. 0. 0     |
| <hr/>                   |             |  |             |
| 18 car <sup>d</sup> up  | £74.. 0.. 0 | 33 Guns                                    | £143. 15. 0 |

Rec<sup>d</sup> July the 27, 1775 of the Committee of Elizabeth Town district Thirty two Rifle Guns appraised at one Hundred & Thirty seven Pounds fifteen shillings for the use of my Company which I do hereby promise to pay to the said Committee as soon as I am enabled so to do by receiv<sup>g</sup> money of the Continental Congress

I say rec<sup>d</sup> Pr me  
(sign<sup>d</sup>) Michael Cresap.

ditto rec<sup>d</sup> another Rifle Gun appraised at £5.0.0.

p me  
(Signd) Michael Cresap.

The above is an exact Copy of the Voucher sent to Philadelphia by Mr Hester.

Sam<sup>l</sup> Hughes.

|                  |                               |                                   |            |
|------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|
| N <sup>o</sup> 2 | Francis Waggoner              | 3 Rifles                          | £ 15. 0. 0 |
|                  |                               | sign'd by Cap <sup>t</sup> Price  |            |
|                  | d <sup>o</sup> Gun Smith work |                                   |            |
|                  |                               | sign'd by Leiu <sup>t</sup> Davis | 4. 3. 3    |
|                  |                               |                                   | <hr/>      |
|                  |                               |                                   | £ 19. 3. 3 |

|    |  |   |          |    |
|----|--|---|----------|----|
| 3  | Thomes Sennis for Dry Goods  |   |          |    |
|    |  | sign'd by Leut Davis  | 5. 13.   | 5  |
| 4  | Balser Coal  | d <sup>o</sup>  |          |    |
|    |  | sign'd by Capt Cresap   | 15. 15.  | 0  |
| 5. | George Dile 2 Rifles   | sign'd by Capt Price  | 9. 0.    | 0  |
| 6. | Cassandra Williams for mak <sup>s</sup> H. Shirk for<br>Capt Cresaps C <sup>o</sup> proved before Mr Stull |   | 2. 11.   | 0  |
| 7. | Henry Turtwiler 2 Deer skins   |   |          |    |
|    |  | sign'd by Leut Davis 45/  |          |    |
|    | d <sup>o</sup>   | mak <sup>s</sup> 1 p <sup>r</sup> Breeches 1 <sup>d</sup> by<br>Lieut Rawlins 10/ | 2. 15.   | 0  |
| 8  | Jn <sup>o</sup> Edwards  | sign'd by Leut Davis  | 10. 6.   | 10 |
| 9  | Mathias Ott 70 Rashons   | d <sup>o</sup>  | 2. 12.   | 6  |
| 10 | Mary Kerr mak <sup>s</sup> Caps  | Leut Rawlins  | 2. 0.    | 0  |
| 11 | George Zin   | d <sup>o</sup> Leut Davis   | 1. 5.    | 0  |
| 12 | Ernest Deeds Gun Smith work  | d <sup>o</sup>  | 4. 16.   | 0  |
| 13 | Jacob Fisher Shot bags   | Lt Rawlins  | 1. 6.    | 6  |
| 14 | Fred Roarer 1 Gun  | Capt Price £5. 0. 0   | 9. 1. 8  |    |
|    | d <sup>o</sup> 90 Rashons  | Lt Cresap 3. 7. 6   |          |    |
|    | d <sup>o</sup>   | Lt Davis 0. 14. 2   |          |    |
| 15 | Martin Harry 109 Rashons   | Lt Davis  | 4. 1.    | 9  |
| 16 | W <sup>m</sup> Hyser 75 Rashons & Drink  |   |          |    |
|    |  | Lt Davis & Rawlings   | 3. 12.   | 5  |
| 17 | Jacob Shriock  | Lt Davis  | 0. 12.   | 0  |
| 18 | Capt Shriock Rashons   | Capt Cresap 28. 1. 2  | 29. 2. 8 |    |
|    | d <sup>o</sup> Caps  | Lt Davis 1. 1. 6  |          |    |
| 19 | Mich <sup>l</sup> Fogler 118 Rashon  | Lt Davis  | 4. 8.    | 6  |
| 20 | Jn <sup>o</sup> Montgomery   | d <sup>o</sup>  | 0. 14.   | 0  |
| 21 | Peter Bell 90 Rashons  | d <sup>o</sup>  | 3. 7.    | 6  |
| 22 | Jn <sup>o</sup> Ragen  | d <sup>o</sup>  | 3. 18.   | 6  |
|    |  |   | £126. 3. | 6  |
| 23 | John Swan store Goods  | Capt Cresap   | 31. 2.   | 6  |
|    |  |   | 157. 6.  | 0  |

The above is an exact Accot<sup>t</sup> of the Voucher sent to Phil<sup>a</sup> by  
Mr Hester

S. Hughes.

December the 18: 1775 the Committee met Joseph Smith in the Chaire Christan Orendorph Andrew Rentch George Swengle John Rentch John Cellar Conrad Hogmire.

Agreed that Cap<sup>t</sup> Schryack is to have one pound of Powder and four pound of Led for Which he was out in Taken Connely.

Agreed that Each Captain of the two Battaleons is to have two pounds of powder and six pounds of Led to be applied only to the use of the Publick in case of an Invasion and to be returned if Demanded.

Agreed if Cap<sup>t</sup> Hughes Comes whome before the first Day of January Next and Dose not Come to this Committee upon the Complaint of Le<sup>t</sup> William Hesser Adam Smith and John Oster he then shall be sent for.

The Committee was called on the 10<sup>th</sup> of Jan<sup>ry</sup> 1776. Sam<sup>l</sup> Hughes in the chair.

|                            |                        |               |
|----------------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| Cap <sup>t</sup> Hogmire   | Cap <sup>t</sup> Rench | Mr Cellars    |
| Cap <sup>t</sup> Smith     | Mr Zwingly             | Mr John Rench |
| Cap <sup>t</sup> Sweringen |                        |               |

Doc<sup>r</sup> Smith (who made his escape from Frederick Town) was bro<sup>t</sup> before the Committee, & several letters of consequence from Doct<sup>r</sup> Connely to the Enemies of America in the Back Country was found with him. Resolved that the said D<sup>r</sup> Smith be sent under safe guard to the Congress.

The Committee adjourns till Monday next.

The Committee met according to adjournment 15 Jan<sup>y</sup> 1776.  
Present

Joseph Smith in the chair

|                       |                         |                         |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| John Rench            | And: Rench              | G. Zwingly              |
| C: Hogmire            | Jn <sup>o</sup> Sellars | Sam <sup>l</sup> Hughes |
| Ja <sup>s</sup> Smith | C. Orendurff            |                         |

order'd that Henry Yost be supplied with six Pounds of Powder at / 3<sup>d</sup> lb. to prove his muskets with

|              |                                    |
|--------------|------------------------------------|
| C. Eagle     | } Licence p <sup>r</sup> a warrant |
| Thos. Mercer |                                    |

The Committee adjourns till the 1<sup>st</sup> Monday in Feb<sup>y</sup>.

The Committee meet According to Adjournm<sup>t</sup> on Monday the 5<sup>th</sup> Feb<sup>y</sup> 1776

Present

John Stull Esq<sup>r</sup> in the Chair

|                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Andrew Rench Esq <sup>r</sup>       | Sam <sup>l</sup> Hughes Esq <sup>r</sup> |
| John Sellers Esq <sup>r</sup>       | M <sup>r</sup> John Rench                |
| Conrade Hogmire Esq <sup>r</sup>    | M <sup>r</sup> E. Cox                    |
| Charles Swearingen Esq <sup>r</sup> | M <sup>r</sup> W <sup>m</sup> Yates      |
| M <sup>r</sup> Geo: Swingler        | M <sup>r</sup> W <sup>m</sup> Beard      |

Ordered that Thomas Brooke be Clk to this Committee. The Committee Proceed to the Tryal of Cap<sup>t</sup> S. Hughes and after Examination of the Evidences do Honorably Acquit him, they not being able to make anything appear against him.

Henry Yost haveing been Charged with make<sup>g</sup> use or Selling the Powder allowed him by this Committee to Prove his Musketts, is Honorably Acquited, as he has fully satisfied the Committee he is clear of the Charge.

Ordered that M<sup>r</sup> Basil Prather be recommended by this Committee as a Cap<sup>t</sup> and M<sup>r</sup> Henry Prather as Lieut to the Contin<sup>l</sup> Congress.

The Comittee adjourns to the 3<sup>d</sup> Monday in this Month.

The Committee meet according to Adjournment the 19<sup>th</sup> Feb<sup>y</sup> 1776.

Present

Major Joseph Smith in the Chair

|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Coll John Stull               | M <sup>r</sup> Jn <sup>o</sup> Rench         |
| Major Charles Swearingen      | Cap <sup>t</sup> Chris <sup>n</sup> Orendoff |
| Major Andrew Rentch           | Cap <sup>t</sup> Conrad Hogmire              |
| Cap <sup>t</sup> John Sellers |  |

Capt Jn<sup>o</sup> Cellers and Leutennt McGlaughlin appointed to Inquire what number of the Country Arms are in the hands of Capt Isaac Baker and to know what Order they are in.

Ordred that Capt Samuel Hughes have nine pounds of Powder to prove one of the Cannon.

Ordered that Mr Moses Chapline be recommed<sup>d</sup> by this Committee to the Continental Congress—as a person fitting to take command of a Company as Capt<sup>t</sup> in the Service of his Country.

Ordered that Leutennant Coll Smith of the 36<sup>th</sup> Batalion be recommended to the Council of Safety or Convention of this Province as first Coll to said Batalion in place of Coll Beall who has refused his Commission & Capt<sup>n</sup> Orendoffs Leutennant Coll to said Batalion, and Jn<sup>o</sup> Reynolds Capt<sup>t</sup> and George Kiser first Leut<sup>t</sup> to Capt<sup>t</sup> Orendoffs's Company.

The Committee Adjourns to the first Monday in March.

The Committee meet According to Adjornment the 4<sup>th</sup> March 1776.

Present

Capt<sup>t</sup> Conrade Hogmire in the Chair

Coll John Stull

Capt<sup>t</sup> Sam<sup>l</sup> Hughes

Capt<sup>t</sup> Jn<sup>o</sup> Sellers

Coll Andrew Rench

Mr John Rench

Mr George Swingler

Ordered that the following persons hand ab<sup>t</sup> the associations (viz)

Thomas Brooke, Geo. Dement, John Charlton, Joshua Barnes, Jam<sup>s</sup> Walling, John Rench, John Sellers, David Jones, John Bennett, Jn<sup>o</sup> Stull, Sam<sup>l</sup> Hughes, Peter Molley, Daniel Perry, John Reynolds.

Order that the Cap<sup>ts</sup> of each hundred take an Association paper, and Present it to the Inhabitants of their hundred for Signing, and make an Exact Acc<sup>t</sup> of those that sign and those that refuse with their Reasons for refusing.

Conegochecque hundred excepted, David Jones, John Bennett, Balser Mudy & Matthias Oats being appointed for that Purpose.

Ordered that Coll John Stull, Cap<sup>t</sup> Samuel Hughes and Coll Joseph Smith be Judges of the Election for the Choice of Six members in place of Cap<sup>t</sup> Hagar deceased, Coll Sam<sup>l</sup> Beall, Coll Tho<sup>s</sup> Cresap, Mr Jos. Chapline, who refused Mr Cox and Mr William Yates who are taken into the uper hundred.

Order that Henry Roland be keep under a Guard of six men untill sent to the Councel of Safety for tryal, but in case he shall sign the Association Inrole into some Company, ask pardon of this Committee and give good Security for his good behavior for the future to be released.

Orderd that the Sheriff of Frederick County Obtain a General Warr<sup>t</sup> on his List of Publick Leveys and Clergy due last year.

The Committee Adjorns to the 3<sup>d</sup> Monday in this Month.

The Committee met on Monday the 18<sup>th</sup> March

Present

William Beard in the Chair

|                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| Coll John Stull | John Celler     |
| Conrad Hogmire  | John Rentch     |
| Andrew Rentch   | Michael Fockler |
| George Swingley | William Hisser  |

The Committe Was Called the 6<sup>th</sup> of Ap<sup>l</sup> 1776

Hen<sup>y</sup> Shryock in the Chair

|  |                                       |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| Coll <sup>l</sup> And <sup>w</sup> Rench   | Mr J. Rench                           |
| Cap <sup>t</sup> Mich <sup>l</sup> Fockler | Cap <sup>t</sup> W <sup>m</sup> Hyser |
| Cap <sup>t</sup> J. Seller                 | Mr C <sup>n</sup> Lentz               |

Was Bro<sup>t</sup> before this Committe Engell and Petter Gansberger for Speaking onbecoming Words against the Association—after acknowledg<sup>d</sup> their fault & Signed—

The Committee Adgorns to the 8<sup>th</sup> of April 1776, nine O'clock.

The Committee Met According to Adjournment on the 8<sup>th</sup> of April. Members Present



## Coll Beale in the Chair

|                        |                    |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| Mr Charles Swearingen  | Mr George Swingley |
| Mr Michel Fockler      | Mr Christian Lance |
| Mr Andrew Rentch       | Mr John Stull      |
| Mr John Cellers        | Mr Joseph Smith    |
| Mr Christian Orandorff | Mr Conrad Hogmire  |
| Mr William Hizer       | Mr Joseph Chapline |
| Mr Henry Shryock       | Mr William Beard   |
| Mr John Rentch         |                    |

In Council of Safety Annapolis March 23<sup>d</sup> 1776—  
Gent<sup>n</sup>

The great Difficulty we find in providing Blankets for the regular forces raised for the Defense of this province obliges us to apply to the Committees of observation for the Several Counties and Districts earnestly requesting that they would use there Endeavors to procure from the House keppers in their respective Counties and Districts all the blanketts or rugs that they can with any Convenience spare for which the Council will pay such prices as the Commitees shal agree on as well as any Ex-  
pence, that may arrise in Collecting them together & when you have procured any Quantity you will send them to Annapolis to Coll. Smalwood or in his absence to the Commanding officer on the Station who will recieve the Same & give orders on the Council for the Payment thereof we hope that the friends to our Cause in the County will Contribute Everything in their power to the Comfortable Subsistance of the Soldiery in this respect, it will be an act of Great humanity and render an essential Service to the Publick.

We are Gent<sup>n</sup> y<sup>r</sup> Obe<sup>t</sup> Ser<sup>t</sup>

¶ Order

Dan of S<sup>r</sup> Tho<sup>s</sup> Jennifer P.

As the Gentlemen appointed to Licence Sutes live inconvenient to the place appointed to do business its therefore thought best to appoint others in there place—

Resolved that Coll Joseph Smith Joseph Chapline Coll Sam<sup>l</sup> Beale Jn<sup>r</sup> Major Henry Shryock Capt Hogmire Capt Folkler & Cap<sup>t</sup> Hizer be a Commite appointed for that purpose.

In Consequence of the preceeding Letter from the honorable the Council of Safety of this province we have agreeable to their request furnished them with what Quantity of blankets & Rugs the Inhabitants of this District Can with any Convenience Spare & a price Estimated on them by this Comitee as follows Viz.

|                   |  |             |
|-------------------|--|-------------|
| N <sup>o</sup> 1  | W <sup>m</sup> Beard 1 Blanket                 | 0.. 17.. 6  |
| N <sup>o</sup> 2  | John Parks 1 Rugg                              | 0.. 12.. 0  |
| N <sup>o</sup> 3  | Andrew Rentch 1 Blanket                        | 0.. 12.. 6  |
| N <sup>o</sup> 4  | Simon Myre 1 D <sup>o</sup>                    | 0.. 15.. 0  |
| N <sup>o</sup> 5  | Philip Rymely 2 Coverlids                      | 1.. 5.. 0   |
| N <sup>o</sup> 6  | D <sup>o</sup>                                 | 1.. 5.. 0   |
| N <sup>o</sup> 7  | George Fry 1 Blankett                          | 0.. 7.. 6   |
| N <sup>o</sup> 8  | Fulty Safety 1 D <sup>o</sup>                  | 0.. 5.. 0   |
| N <sup>o</sup> 9  | Jacob Lazer 1 D <sup>o</sup>                   | 0.. 12.. 6  |
| N <sup>o</sup> 10 | Joseph Burly 1 Coverlid                        | 1.. 8.. 0   |
| N <sup>o</sup> 11 | Jos Bierly 1 blanket                           | 0.. 5.. 0   |
| N <sup>o</sup> 12 | Richard Davis 1 D <sup>o</sup>                 | 1.. 0.. 0   |
| N <sup>o</sup> 13 | Coll Tho <sup>s</sup> Prather 1 D <sup>o</sup> | 0.. 18.. 0  |
| N <sup>o</sup> 14 | Christian Rhour 1 D <sup>o</sup>               | 0.. 10.. 0  |
| N <sup>o</sup> 15 | Leonard Shryock 1 D <sup>o</sup>               | 0.. 12.. 0  |
| N <sup>o</sup> 16 | Robert Guthry 1 Coverlid                       | 1.. 10.. 0  |
| N <sup>o</sup> 17 | Christian Miller 1 Coverlid                    | 1.. 10.. 0  |
| N <sup>o</sup> 18 | Jacob Prunk 1 Bla <sup>t</sup>                 | 0.. 14.. 0  |
| N <sup>o</sup> 19 | Jacob Rhour 1 D <sup>o</sup>                   | 0.. 12.. 6  |
| N <sup>o</sup> 20 | Ellon Miller 1 D <sup>o</sup>                  | 0.. 9.. 0   |
| N <sup>o</sup> 21 | Charles Swearingen 1 D <sup>o</sup>            | 1.. 0.. 0   |
| N <sup>o</sup> 22 | Christian Eversoles 1 D <sup>o</sup>           | 0.. 9.. 0   |
| N <sup>o</sup> 23 | D <sup>o</sup> 1 quilt                         | 0.. 15.. 0  |
| N <sup>o</sup> 24 | D <sup>o</sup> 1 Coverlid                      | 0.. 17.. 6  |
| N <sup>o</sup> 25 | John Ingram 1 Bla <sup>t</sup>                 | 0.. 15.. 0  |
| N <sup>o</sup> 26 | Adam Grimes D <sup>o</sup>                     | 0.. 19.. 0  |
| N <sup>o</sup> 27 | D <sup>o</sup>                                 | 0.. 19.. 0  |
| N <sup>o</sup> 28 | W <sup>m</sup> Douglas 1 B <sup>t</sup>        | 0.. 18.. 0  |
|                   |  | <hr/>       |
|                   |  | 22.. 13.. 0 |

|                   |   |            |
|-------------------|---|------------|
| N <sup>o</sup> 29 | Mathias Need 1 Blant                              | 0.. 12.. 0 |
| N <sup>o</sup> 30 | Michel Ott 1 D <sup>o</sup>                       | 0.. 5.. 0  |
| N <sup>o</sup> 31 | John Fege 1 D <sup>o</sup>                        | 0.. 16.. 0 |
| N <sup>o</sup> 32 | Jeremiah Wels 1 D <sup>o</sup>                    | 0.. 10.. 0 |
| N <sup>o</sup> 33 | Joseph Rentch 1 D <sup>o</sup>                    | 0.. 11.. 0 |
| N <sup>o</sup> 34 | Zachariah Spires 1 D <sup>o</sup>                 | 1.. 0.. 0  |
| N <sup>o</sup> 35 | Mathias Need 1 D <sup>o</sup>                     | 0.. 10.. 0 |
| N <sup>o</sup> 36 | Hen <sup>y</sup> Stertsman 1 D <sup>o</sup>       | 0.. 12.. 0 |
| N <sup>o</sup> 37 | George Swengle 1 D <sup>o</sup>                   | 0.. 16.. 0 |
| N <sup>o</sup> 38 | George Hofman 1 D <sup>o</sup>                    | 0.. 7.. 6  |
| N <sup>o</sup> 39 | Jacob Breembaugh 1 D <sup>o</sup>                 | 0.. 18.. 0 |
| N <sup>o</sup> 40 | Jacob D <sup>o</sup> 1 D <sup>o</sup>             | 0.. 10.. 0 |
| N <sup>o</sup> 41 | Mich <sup>l</sup> Miller 1 D <sup>o</sup>         | 0.. 15.. 0 |
| N <sup>o</sup> 42 | Mich <sup>l</sup> D <sup>o</sup> 1 D <sup>o</sup> | 0.. 16.. 0 |
| N <sup>o</sup> 43 | D <sup>o</sup> D <sup>o</sup> 1 D <sup>o</sup>    | 0.. 14.. 0 |
| N <sup>o</sup> 44 | D <sup>o</sup> D <sup>o</sup> 1 D <sup>o</sup>    | 0.. 12.. 0 |
| N <sup>o</sup> 45 | George Hartle 1 D <sup>o</sup>                    | 1.. 8.. 0  |
| N <sup>o</sup> 46 | John Rhora 1 D <sup>o</sup>                       | 0.. 5.. 0  |
| N <sup>o</sup> 47 | D <sup>o</sup> D <sup>o</sup> 1 D <sup>o</sup>    | 0.. 5.. 0  |
| N <sup>o</sup> 48 | Crestoph Burgard 1 D <sup>o</sup>                 | 0.. 12.. 0 |
| N <sup>o</sup> 49 | Jacob Good Rugg 1 D <sup>o</sup>                  | 1.. 6.. 0  |
| N <sup>o</sup> 50 | John Rench 1 D <sup>o</sup>                       | 0.. 12.. 0 |
| N <sup>o</sup> 51 | John Stull Dr                                     | 0.. 14.. 0 |

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£ 14.. 16.. 6

#### A Copy

Received of Conrad Shitz 44 Blankets for the use of this Province which was delivered him by the Committee of Observation of Elizabeth Town District. Received by me this 12<sup>th</sup> day of April 1776.

George Stricker.

Col<sup>n</sup> John Stull receiv'd the remainder seven Blankets for the Use of the Province.

Coll J. Stull del<sup>d</sup> 112<sup>lb</sup> Powder (belong<sup>g</sup> to the Publick) to Cap<sup>t</sup> Burgess in order to Prove the Cannon at D & S. Hughes's works—order'd the said Quantity remain in the Possession of

D & S: Hughes untill this Committee takes further order therein—

the Committee adjourns till Saturday 2 o'clock—

the Committee met according to adjournment. Present

Col<sup>l</sup> Samuel Beall in the Chair

|                                  |                                 |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Col <sup>l</sup> Joseph Smith    | Col <sup>l</sup> Andrew Rentch  |
| Cap <sup>t</sup> John Keller     | Mr <sup>r</sup> Christian Lentz |
| Cap <sup>t</sup> Michael Fockler | Mr <sup>r</sup> George Swingle  |
| Cap <sup>t</sup> William Hisser  | Mr <sup>r</sup> John Rentch     |
| Col <sup>l</sup> John Stull      | Cap <sup>t</sup> Conrad Hogmire |
| Mj. Henry Seryack                |                                 |

On a Return being made to the Committie that Philip Oster George Arnold Yost Vyland John Claper Jacob Rorrer would not Enrol they were send for to appear before them who accordingly appeare and Refused to Enrol where on they were fined and ordered to Deliver up there arms and to pay as followed in a month from the Date hereof Philip oster six pounds George Arnold three pounds Yost Vyland two pounds John Claper five pounds Jacob Rorrer ten pounds Common money.

The Committee orders that Maj<sup>r</sup> Henry Schryack and Cap<sup>t</sup> Michael fockler shall Receive of Mr<sup>r</sup> Daniel Huster what mony is in his hands for arms and other Nessesarys purchased here for Cap<sup>t</sup> Michael Cresaps Company signd  $\P$  order of the Committie

To Mr<sup>r</sup> Daniel Huster

The Committee adjourns to the 29<sup>th</sup> day of Ap<sup>l</sup> 1776.

Aprill the 29<sup>th</sup> 1776 the Committee met according to adjournment. Present

|   |                                  |
|---|----------------------------------|
| Col Joseph Smith                        | Christian Lentz                  |
| George Swingley                         | William Hyser                    |
| Sam <sup>l</sup> Hughs                  | Christian Oriendolph             |
| William Beard                           | John Cellar                      |
| John Rench                              | Col <sup>n</sup> John Stull      |
| Sam <sup>l</sup> Beall Jun <sup>r</sup> | Capt <sup>n</sup> Conrad Hogmyer |
| Maj. Charles Swerringin                 |                                  |

Sam<sup>l</sup> Beall Jun<sup>r</sup> chosen Chairman and James Clerk appointed Clerk.

Appear'd Major Henry Shryock  
Joseph Chaplain

Resolved that this Committee do pay the Clerk seven shillings and six pence for each day that he shall attend and that he consider himself under the ties of Honour not to disclose or reveal the Secrets of the said Committee the Committee adjourns to three O'Clock afternoon—

The Committee met according to adjournment. On motion resolv'd that the several Returns of non-Enrolers and nonassociators be considered whereon it appears by a return made by Capt<sup>n</sup> James Wallen that Henry Newcomer, Christian Newcomer, Jacob Warner, Jacob Martin, Henry Avey, George Widerman, Henry Hoover, John Hoover, Jacob Hoover Sen<sup>r</sup>. Jacob Hoover Jun<sup>r</sup>. W<sup>m</sup> Russel, John Avey, Joseph Bowman, Jacob Root, Sam<sup>l</sup> Funk, Henry Funk, Jacob Knave, Henry Knave, Jacob Stover, Adam Shuck, refuse to enroll according to the resolves of the Convention, and by a Return made by Peter Reed that Henry Funk, Joseph Funk, David Funk, Peter Sady Christian Troxall, Mich<sup>l</sup> Caggy, Jacob Grove, Christian Cogle Christian Swats, Joseph Byerly, Adam Coogle Chrisley Coogle Jacob Lashier, Morris Deale George Hoover, John Hoover Jacob Sook, John Wagner Jacob Rowland.

And by a Return made by Capt<sup>n</sup> Henry Butler that Jacob Bachelhammer, Andrew Readruck, Rudolf Brown, John Worldly Rinker, George Rinker, Abraham Houser John Huffer Yourst Garner, Peter Yourdy, and by a Return made by Capt<sup>n</sup> Bazil Williams, that Joseph Avey, Christian Milles, Abraham Miller, Henry Miller, Clem Miller, John Rineheart, Samuel Blecher, and by a Return made by Capt<sup>n</sup> Samuel Hughes, that Philip Smith, Christopher Hyple, Jacob Good Jun<sup>r</sup>. Christopher Good, Abraham Good, Frederick Spenhart, Philip Burger, Jacob Shockey, John Housecre, Nicholas Housecre, Peter Newcomer, Michael Myer John Hoover Jun<sup>r</sup>.

It is ordered that the Clerk Issue summons directed to the several Captains for the afores<sup>d</sup> Men to appear before the Committee of Observation at Hager's Town on the 7<sup>th</sup> day of May next, to shew Cause why they do not enroll and associate, agreeable to the Resolves of the Convention, and shall not be fin'd and obliged to deliver up their fire arms except Pistols to this Committee.

It is likewise ordered that summons do Issue as aforesaid for the following Persons to appear on the day aforesaid.

Return'd by Capt<sup>n</sup> Michael Fockler viz. Samuel Mayer Christian Rorer, John Funk, Benjamin Noll, Henry Funk Jun<sup>r</sup>, Samuel Bachell Sen<sup>r</sup>, Samuel Bachell Jr, Isaac Bachell, Joseph Rench, Herman Clapper.

And also for the following Persons returned by Capt<sup>n</sup> Martin Kershner viz Adam Piper Michael Boovey.

And also for the following Persons return'd by Capt<sup>n</sup> John Cellars viz. Jacob Broombaugh Sen<sup>r</sup>. Jacob Broombaugh Jun<sup>r</sup>. John Broombaugh, Abraham Gansinger, Herman Clapper, Christian Shank, Jacob Coughinour, Michael Shank, Abraham Lidy, John Miller Dunkard, Daniel Switzer, Martin Bachel, Andrew Postator, Dealman Washabagh, John Washabagh, Jacob Hupper, Jacob Studebaker, John Bowman, David Miller, John Newswanger, Philip Jacob Miller, John Long, John Clapper, David Miller son of Philip.

Ordered that Capt<sup>n</sup> Baker make a Return of the Enrollment of his Company sign'd by themselves.

A List of Debts contracted in Hagers Town by Capt<sup>n</sup> Nelson's Company for the Use of the Continental Service due to the following Persons viz.

| N <sup>o</sup> |                                | £     | S.   | D. |   |
|----------------|--------------------------------|-------|------|----|---|
| 1              | Maj <sup>r</sup> Henry Shryock | 121.. | 10.. | 0  | for 26 Rifles                                 |
| 2              | Do                             | 46.   | 19.  | 6  | for Boarding & Dieting                        |
|                |                                |       |      |    | Capt <sup>t</sup> , Lieut <sup>s</sup> and 26 |
|                |                                |       |      |    | Men   |

|  | £     | s.   | d. |
|--|-------|------|----|
| 3 D <sup>o</sup> 1 Rifle Gun   | 3..   | 5..  | 0  |
| 4 W <sup>m</sup> Hyser for Dieting Soldirs in Capt <sup>n</sup> Nelson's Company               | 5..   | 6..  | 11 |
| 5 D <sup>o</sup> for D <sup>o</sup>  | 8..   | 10.. | 7  |
| 6 Fred <sup>k</sup> Roarer for sundry necessities furnish'd Capt <sup>n</sup> Nelson's Company | 111.. | 8..  | 0  |
| 7 W <sup>m</sup> Scott for Sundries furnish'd Capt <sup>n</sup> Nelson's Company               | 18..  | 2..  | 11 |
| 8 Rudolph Play for Soaling 1 pair shoes  | 0..   | 3..  | 0  |
| 9 Martin Harry for Dieting Capt <sup>n</sup> Nelson's Comp <sup>y</sup>                        | 30..  | 8..  | 6  |
| 10 Francis Waggoner for 3 Rifles   | 12..  | 15.. | 0  |
| 11 John Lee for Goods  | 6..   | 8..  | 4  |
| 12 John & W <sup>m</sup> Lee 1 Rifle   | 4..   | 10.. | 0  |
| 13 D <sup>o</sup> for Goods furnish'd  | 2..   | 9..  | 9  |
| 14 Nath <sup>l</sup> Morgan for Cash   | 0..   | 17.. | 0  |
| 15. John Rape for 1 pair Breeches  | 1..   | 19.. | 0  |
| 16 Georg Bond Sen <sup>r</sup> 1 Rifle   | 2..   | 15.. | 0  |
| 17 Martin Kershner 1 Rifle   | 5..   | 15.. | 0  |
| 18 Tho <sup>s</sup> Long for Dieting Capt <sup>n</sup> Nelson's Comp <sup>y</sup>              | 7..   | 14.. | 8  |
| 19 John Finglesharer for Diet  | 1..   | 11.. | 0  |
| 20 Noah Hart for Doctor Stuff  | 0..   | 11.. | 0  |
| 21 Fred <sup>k</sup> Hyskill for Tomhawks  | 2..   | 15.. | 0  |
| 22. John Ragen for Sundries  | 0..   | 14.. | 6  |
| 23 Mr <sup>s</sup> Knox for Sundries   | 0..   | 19.. | 10 |
| 24 John Conn for Shoes & Leather   | 1..   | 6..  | 9  |
| 25 Henry Tootwiler for Sundries  | 19..  | 15.. | 8  |
| 26 Sarah Johnston for Sundries   | 0..   | 9..  | 0  |
| 27 George Good for Horse hire  | 0..   | 12.. | 6  |
| 28 Elisabeth Blackburn for making hunting shirts   | 0..   | 15.. | 0  |
| 29 Charles Hatrick for Sundries  | 1..   | 1..  | 6  |
| 30 Mich <sup>l</sup> Fockler for Dieting Soldiers  | 21..  | 8..  | 0  |
| 31 Sam <sup>l</sup> Young for Sundries   | 3..   | 19.. | 3  |
| 32 Stephen McCloskey for Shoes   | 6..   | 10.. | 0  |

|    |   |             |
|----|---|-------------|
| 33 | John Ousten 1 Rifle Gun   | 4.. 10.. 0  |
| 34 | Abraham Teetes 1 Rifle  | 5.. 00.. 0  |
| 35 | W <sup>m</sup> Wild D <sup>o</sup>                              | 5.. 10.. 0  |
| 36 | Alex <sup>r</sup> McCullam D <sup>o</sup>                       | 4.. 15.. 0  |
| 37 | Tho <sup>s</sup> McCullam Do                                    | 4.. 10.. 0  |
| 38 | Leonard Brunar 2 D <sup>o</sup>                                 | 10.. 10.. 0 |
| 39 | Sam <sup>l</sup> Davies 1 Rifle Gun & 20 y <sup>ds</sup> Linnen | 8.. 00.. 0  |
| 40 | Tho <sup>s</sup> Macklefish 1 Rifle                             | 5.. 15.. 0  |
| 41 | John Scott for 60 y <sup>ds</sup> Linnen                        | 4.. 14.. 0  |
| 42 | John Miller 1 Rifle Gun   | 4.. 15.. 0  |
| 43 | Henry Souer D <sup>o</sup>                                      | 4.. 10. 0   |
| 44 | Nicholas Hackay for Sundries                                    | 2.. 13.. 0  |
| 45 | Peter Bell for Sundries   | 16.. 10.. 8 |

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534.. 7.. 10

The afregoing list is made out from Accounts laid before us the Committee for the Upper District in Fred<sup>k</sup> County in the Province of Maryland, for necessaries furnished by sundry Persons for the use of Capt<sup>n</sup> John Nelson's Company in the Continental Service, which are attested & accepted by him, and which we have Reasons to believe are justly due, with the utmost deference, by order of the Committee I am S<sup>r</sup>

Y<sup>r</sup> most Obedient  
Humble Serv<sup>t</sup>

To the Hon<sup>ble</sup> John Hancock Esq<sup>r</sup>  
President of the Continental Congress.

On Motion, that the Committee sit at Sharpsburgh, once in three Times, the Committee concurs therewith.

The Committee adjourns untill the first Tuesday in May.

Tuesday May the 7<sup>th</sup> 1776

The Committee met according to adjournment.—  
Members present.



Coll Sam<sup>l</sup> Beale in the Chair

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Coll Andrew Rench                         | Capt <sup>n</sup> John Cellar           |
| Capt <sup>n</sup> Joseph Chaplain         | Maj <sup>r</sup> Charles Sweringham     |
| Maj <sup>r</sup> Henry Shryock            | Mr George Swingle                       |
| Capt <sup>n</sup> Conrad Hogmyer          | Jam <sup>s</sup> Clark Continued as Clk |
| Capt <sup>n</sup> Sam <sup>l</sup> Hughes | Coll John Stull                         |
| Capt <sup>n</sup> W <sup>m</sup> Heyser   |   |

On Motion being made, that the following Rules be establish'd viz. that every Motion be made standing, addressed to the Chair in decent Language and uninterrupted while delivering. no personal Disputes and Reflections to pass in Committee. No Question to be put and voted to, without on a Motion being made and seconded. the Committee concurs therewith.

The Committee adjourns for an Hour.

The Committee met according to Adjournment.

Resolv'd that this Committee do take into their Consideration the summons issued last Committee for the Appearance of Sundry Persons before them this day, to shew cause why they do not enroll and associate, and deliver up their arms, in which the Committee concurred, and proceeded to examine the Returns made thereon when it appear'd the sundry persons following had due notice accordingly. and were call'd in Turn and as such as have appear'd have not or are not able to give any satisfactory Reasons to this Committee why they did not or do not Enroll and associate and deliver up their Arms. according to the Resolve of the late Convention in December last are fin'd and proceeded against as followeth.

Then the Committee adjourns for half an Hour.

The Committee met according to Adjournment.

The Committee adjourns to the morrow, to meet at 9 O'Clock A. M.

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## SOME OLD BIBLE RECORDS OF THE EMORY FAMILY OF MARYLAND.

FRANCIS B. CULVER

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The following extracts are taken from an old Oxford Bible (1728), in the possession of Mrs. J. Woodley Richardson, of Harford County, Maryland.

Thomas Lane Emory, Senior, was born in the year 1751 and died 2 May 1828, aged 77 years.

Thomas Lane Emory, Jr., was born in the year 1789 and died in the year 1835, aged 46 years.

Thomas Lane Emory, Junior, was married by the Rt Rev<sup>d</sup> Bishop Kemp to Eliza Harwood Grant on the thirteenth of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

Eliza Lindenberger Emory, first child of Thomas and Eliza, was born on Friday the 15<sup>th</sup> of November 1816 at twenty minutes after three o'clock A. M.

George Lindenberger [Emory], second child of Thomas and Eliza, was born on Thursday the 7<sup>th</sup> of December 1820 at ten minutes after 12 o'clock P. M.

Isabella Rebecca [Emory], second daughter of Thomas and Eliza, was born on Wednesday the 22<sup>d</sup> of March 1822 at fifteen minutes after twelve o'clock P. M.

Thomas Lane [Emory], second son of Thomas and Eliza, was born on Friday the 25<sup>th</sup> of November 1825 at 4 o'clock P. M.

Daniel Grant [Emory], third son of Thomas and Eliza, was born on Thursday the 14<sup>th</sup> of February 1828 at 1/4 before 5 o'clock P. M.

Thomas Lane Emory died on 2<sup>d</sup> May 1828, aged 77 years.

Mary [Emory], sixth child and third daughter of Thomas and Eliza, was born 24<sup>th</sup> October 1831, about 12 o'clock A. M.

Thomas Lane Emory died on 5<sup>th</sup> February, at 5 o'clock in the evening, in the 46<sup>th</sup> year of his age.

Eliza Harwood Emory, widow of Thomas L. Emory died on Tuesday 15<sup>th</sup> of June 1852, at 2 o'clock A. M. in the 57<sup>th</sup> year of her age.

Daniel Grant [Emory], third son of Thomas and Eliza was married at Glencoe, Baltimore County, on 2<sup>nd</sup> of October 1855, by Rev. Dr William E. Wyatt, to Emma Rosalie, daughter of William J. Ward.

Emma Rosalie, their first child was born 27 July 1856, and died 18 February 1858.

Lillian Grant, their second child was born 20 October 1858.

Emma Rosalie, wife of Daniel Grant, died 24 October 1858.

Thomas Lane, second son of Thomas L. and Eliza H. Emory, died 28<sup>th</sup> of October, 1863, in New Orleans, La.

Eliza Lindenberger Emory, eldest child of Thomas L. and Eliza H. Emory, died 22 November 1863.

John Sanderson Price was married by Rev. Charles C. Grafton at St. Paul's Church, Baltimore, 13 Oct. 1859, to Mary, third daughter of Thomas L. and Eliza Harwood Emory.

Ezekiel Forman was married 24 January 1756 to Augustene Marsh.

Capt. John Emory, Jun., died 11<sup>th</sup> of January 1761, aged six[ty] and three years, and was buried 14<sup>th</sup> of same month—the text of his funeral sermon was taken out of the 112<sup>th</sup> Psalm, 7<sup>th</sup> verse.

Daniel Grant died 29<sup>th</sup> of June 1816, in the 83<sup>rd</sup> year of his age.

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## EXTRACTS FROM THE CARROLL PAPERS.

(Continued from Vol. XII, p. 41.)

April 10<sup>th</sup> 1764. [109]

The 4<sup>th</sup> Inst I Reced y<sup>rs</sup> of the 27<sup>th</sup> of last Jan<sup>ry</sup> y<sup>rs</sup> of Octo: 11<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> 12<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 8<sup>th</sup> 1763 I answered by mine of Jan<sup>ry</sup> 9<sup>th</sup> 10<sup>th</sup> & 16<sup>th</sup> Febr<sup>y</sup> 27<sup>th</sup> & 28<sup>th</sup> 1764: I beg you will always acknowledge the Receipt of my letters by mentioning their Dates. I wonder in particular you take no notice of mine of the 8<sup>th</sup> of last July relating to the Arcadians & of Sept: 24<sup>th</sup> relating to Mr Reresby, you have too good a heart not to have done w<sup>t</sup> was incumbent on you as to both, I must therefore attribute y<sup>r</sup> silence to forgetfulness. As to y<sup>rs</sup> of the 27<sup>th</sup> of last Jan<sup>ry</sup>, Mr Bakers letter to you speaks him to be a man of sense & Hon<sup>r</sup>: I would not have you insist on a larger sum in hand with the Lady than it may be convenient to him to lay down as he is willing to pay Inter<sup>t</sup> for the fortune he may agree to give his Daughter until he can pay the principal & as he more over promises at his Death to make his Daughter share equally his Estate real & personal with his sons. I approve the general Terms given to Mr Baker, but take care th<sup>t</sup> by the Settlem<sup>t</sup> you do not give a certainty for an uncertainty, th<sup>t</sup> is, th<sup>t</sup> Settlement be not binding but in proportion to the Sum you may now or hereafter receive with the Lady & th<sup>t</sup> a proper distinction be made in the Settlement between the Jointure to be made for the sum paid in hand or the Inter<sup>t</sup> to be paid you annually on such Sum & the Jointure to be made on w<sup>t</sup> may fall to you at Mr Baker's Death th<sup>t</sup> difference being very obvious. In this you will make similar Cases the Rule to direct you. Considering the Low Inter<sup>t</sup> on our Funds I think 6 % C<sup>t</sup> an ample settlem<sup>t</sup>: especially if you sh<sup>d</sup> have Issue by the Lady for I think a mother sh<sup>d</sup> as well as a Father contribute to the Establishm<sup>t</sup> of her Children. But if Mr Baker sh<sup>d</sup> insist on 8 % C<sup>t</sup> to make you happy I consent to it. In mine of the 9<sup>th</sup> of Jan<sup>ry</sup> 1764 I told

you I was willing if the Lady's fortune could demand it to make my whole fortune Liable to the settlem<sup>t</sup> & jointure. This I confirm & I leave it entirely to you to act what is reasonable according to the Advice of y<sup>r</sup> friends. I proposed upon your coming to Maryland to convey to you my mannor of Carrollton 10000<sup>a</sup> & the Addition thereto called Addition to Carrollton 2700<sup>a</sup> now producing annually £250 Sterg & greatly improving as not nigh half of the 12700<sup>a</sup> is let, & w<sup>t</sup> is let, is let to Tenants at will & my share of the Iron Works producing at least Annually £400 Sterg. If this sh<sup>d</sup> not be deemed a sufficient settlem<sup>t</sup> & Gift to you & Security for the Lady's Jointure I am willing to add on my Death my mannor of Doohoregan 10000<sup>a</sup> & 1425<sup>a</sup> called Chance adjacent thereto, on w<sup>ch</sup> seats the Bulk of my Negroes are settled.

If you sh<sup>d</sup> marry Miss Baker & not have Issue Male by her I think it would not be prudent to engage y<sup>r</sup> Real Estate to Daughters as out of y<sup>r</sup> personal Estate you may make a Settlem<sup>t</sup> on y<sup>r</sup> Daughters proportioned to their mothers fortune. In case you sh<sup>d</sup> survive Miss Baker you will take care, not so to engage as to lay y<sup>r</sup>self under unreasonable Covenants detrimental to y<sup>r</sup> future ease & happiness. As I have said upon y<sup>r</sup> return to Maryland I will give you my Mannor of Carrollton & the Addition thereto & my share of the works I will also settle on you my Mannor of Doohoregan & Chance & the slaves thereon on my Death. As you are my only Child you will of Course have all the Residue of my Estate on my Death. In short to obviate as much as it is in my power every objection & to hasten the Match & y<sup>r</sup> return to me w<sup>ch</sup> I hope may be in the next fall, I hereby bind myself to confirm by any Articles w<sup>ch</sup> may be sent me w<sup>t</sup> I have engaged to do by this & my letter of the 9<sup>th</sup> of last Jan<sup>ry</sup>, & I desire this & y<sup>r</sup> Letter may be Lodged with Mr Baker or Mr Tuite as a security for my so doing. If anything more sh<sup>d</sup> be required from us w<sup>ch</sup> you & those you may consult may think reasonable to be done, I leave you at liberty to engage to do it, & I think Mr Baker may confide in any Engagement you will enter into as my whole Estate will fall to you at my Death.

I much approve the Comp<sup>a</sup>: you keep. I shall endeavour to

oblige Mr Hussey with a Buck, but I cannot absolutely promise it, as I could not in the last Season procure for myself more than two fine Haunches. I have presented y<sup>r</sup> Comp<sup>ts</sup> as desired. I am well, but y<sup>r</sup> Complaints give me pain. I hope they in a great measure proceed from the Anxiety y<sup>r</sup> passion for Miss Baker gives you. I wish a happy Issue to it & th<sup>t</sup> y<sup>r</sup> health may be perfect & th<sup>t</sup> God will bless you in everything w<sup>ch</sup> may contribute to y<sup>r</sup> Temporal & Eternal welfare. I am My D<sup>r</sup> Charley

Y<sup>r</sup> Mo: Aff<sup>te</sup> Father.

19 April 1764. [110]

Dr Papa

In my last by Kelly I acknowledged the receipt of y<sup>r</sup> letter of the 9 Janr<sup>y</sup>. I wrote to Mr Baker upon the occasion & sent him enclosed a copy of y<sup>r</sup> letter what follows was the substance of mine to that gentleman.

That as I had received y<sup>r</sup> consent to pay my addresses to his daughter, there now remained only two things to be settled: the marriage settlement & the young ladys going to America, which if she refused, or her Parents should have an objection to, I then must lay aside all thoughts of the match: that if M<sup>rs</sup> Baker could not bare the thoughts of parting with her daughter, & was determined not to part with her, it would be improper to introduce me to the young lady, since it would be impossible, contrary to her mother's will to persuade Miss Baker to accompany me to America: that tho' it were possible I should not chuse to persue my own happiness in opposition to a Parents will, nor wish to succeed if my success should make that Parent retched & unhappy.

Mr Baker returned no answer to my letter as he was upon the point of coming to town when he received it. Upon his arrival I waited on him to know his determination. He advised me to return as soon as possible to Maryland, since you seemed so desirous of my returning as it was very natural you should: his daughter, he said, would be over in May or June: that if I thought proper, I might see her, and if upon a further acquaintance, we should like each other, I might return 3 or 4 years hence (for that would be time enough) & marry his daughter:

he mentioned not one word about the settlement, but I know he thinks it insufficient, and indeed so does a lawyer of my acquaintance with whom I talked upon that subject.

But had Baker had no other objection to the match but the quantum of the settlement to be made on his daughter, he would have had some conversation with me on that head: but I could plainly see, by the above speech & by his manner, that he was not very desirous of its taking place: and I am sure I am not, upon the condition of returning three or 4 years hence to Europe on a wild goose chase. What certainty is there that the lady will remain for 4 years of the same opinion or rather how probable is it she will not? I do not care to entangle myself in any such engagement: in short I have dropt all thoughts of Miss Baker, whom I wish extremely well to & married to a man worthy of her.

I hope to be with you about the latter end of Sept<sup>r</sup>. I do not chuse to arrive sooner in Maryland on account of the heats: the remainder of my time here I shall spend in perfecting myself in the practical part of surveying & making necessary preparations for my voyage. I have sent you over the American Act, and a Pamphlet entitled consideration on the penal laws against Rom: Catholicks: I sent by M<sup>r</sup> Lee Wards medicines & gave him the instructions in writing for taking those medicines: I have been indisposed all this last week with a cold attended with a fever & cough: my feaver is entirely gone off, there remains a little cough: these colds are very rife at present: had it not been for this indisposition I should have finished the journal of my last Tour: as I only took short notes of things as I went along to refresh my memory it requires time to enlarge them & to dispose them in such order as may give some little entertainment in the reading: If I cannot finish the Journal time enough to send it by Hanson, I shall send it by some other ship or bring it in with me. Pray present my compliments to my cousin Rach: Darnall & her daughter, to M<sup>r</sup> John Darnall & Sons & to Rich: Croxall. I am dear Father

Y<sup>r</sup> most loving Son  
Ch: Carroll.

P. S. this letter was ready to go by Hanson: but Mr Perkins gave me no notice of his sailing: he told me indeed a week before Hanson sailed, that he imagined he would sail in about a fortnights time: how easy was it for Mr Perkins to have sent me word by a penny post letter or by his Servant that his ship was ready to sail? the only excuse for his neglect is that he imagined as I had wrote so lately by Kelty I had no letters or parcels to send: I am not certain how this letter will go: perhaps by the New York packet. Mr Buchanan tells there is a ship going in a fortnight: I shall send by the cap<sup>t</sup> of that ship; the Pamphlets, newspapers, & magazines; & my accounts.

1 May 1764. [111]

Dr Papa

I wrote to you the 19 of last month and in that letter informed you of my having laid aside all thoughts of Miss Baker: as that letter may miscarry I shall here give you the substance of it.

When I communicated y<sup>r</sup> letter to Mr Baker, wether dissatisfied with the settlement you proposed to make or unwilling to part with his daughter, he advised me to return as soon as possible: he added, to soften, I suppose this piece of advice, that if upon a further acquaintance I continued to like his daughter, & she me, that I might return to England 4 or 5 years hence:

By this you plainly see Mr Baker is averse to the match: is it probable that a young lady will retain her affection 4 years for a gentleman with whom she can be but slightly acquainted, & from whom she will be separated by the Atlantick? besides it would be imprudent in me to enter into any such engagement: I may meet with some young lady in Maryland whom I may like, & in that case I should chuse to settle without loss of time: the sooner, the better, for then I might live to bring up my children: if I stay till I attain the age of 36, the chances of my living so long, are against me as I am of a thin & puny habit of body.

6 ¶ C<sup>t</sup> is too slender a settlement: A Lawyer of my acquaintance told me it was common to settle upon the wife at the rate



of 8  $\text{p}$  Ct & sometimes 10: this holds where the wife brings with her no very considerable fortune: but when her fortune is large, it is then usual to settle part of her own fortune upon her.

I hope, Deo juvante, to be with you about the latter end of Septbr. I am willing to perfect myself in the practical part of surveying before my departure: besides, I am apprehensive of the summer heats & am desirous of avoiding them in coming in: I shall be gradually prepared for the heat of the summer following.

I cannot get my Journal finished to send it by this opportunity: I have wrote out my Acco<sup>ts</sup> but find such a deficiency or rather difference between my expenses & receipts that I am ashamed to send them. I cannot otherwise account for this great deficiency which amounts to near £60 but by my negligence, only my forgetting to set down regularly my expenses: however the main articles of expense are all set down: I shall bring them in with me, as also the aco<sup>t</sup> of what I spent in my late tour thro' Holland & France.

I sent you by Mr Lee Wards medicines & the directions for taking of them: but as Mr Lee may have lost these directions, I shall here insert a copy of them:

for the fistula paste

Take the bigness of a nutmeg night & morning and two tea spoonfuls of sweet oil immediately after, no visible operation, to live as usual.

The dropsy powders; one to be taken, every two days; such as have not taken them before, are to begin with half a powder to be taken in a little mountain, after every operation drink a little broth or water gruel, the less they drink the better.

this accompanys the magazines, newspapers, the American Act, & the considerations on the penal laws against the Ro: Cath: I desire my compliments to Mrs. Darnall, Mr Darnall & Sons, Rich: Croxall, & Harry Carroll. I am Dr Papa

Y<sup>r</sup> most affectionate loving Son

Ch: Carroll

May 30, 1764 [112]

D<sup>r</sup> Papa

This goes by Capt. Lewis I had some thoughts of sailing with him, but could not get ready for the time of his departure; and indeed if I could have been ready, I should not have chose to have sailed so soon, as I should then have got in the very midst of the hottest weather.

I have not as yet been able to go out into the fields to learn the practice of surveying: M<sup>r</sup> Bateman the Surveyor, whom M<sup>r</sup> Conley has recommended to me as the properest person for my purpose, has been these 5 weeks past down in Surry: several letters have been sent to him and as no answers have been received, we imagine the letters have never been delivered: to morrow I shall set out myself in quest of him, and if I have the good luck to meet with him, I shall fix the time for his attending me. the usual & settled price is half a guinea a day and M<sup>r</sup> Bateman is to find men to carry the staffs & chain & bear their expenses: M<sup>r</sup> Conley thinks Bateman much preferable to any other, as he has an easy & clear manner of expressing himself & communicating his ideas, and will take pains to make the young Practioner well acquainted with the business.

Before this comes to hand, you will have learnt by mine of the 19 April the issue of the intended match tis entirely broke off, the mother could not bear to part with her daughter: I can not say my disappointment gives me any great uneasiness; I might perhaps have liked the young lady in time & upon a farther acquaintance, but I knew too little of her to be in love.

If I can get a ship about 5 weeks hence bound to Maryland, I shall certainly take my passage in her. I believe M<sup>r</sup> Buchanan will bear me company. Should there be no vessel ready to sail about that time I may perhaps sail in the New York packet notwithstanding the inconveniences of such a round about Voyage, for I am determined, if possible to be at Annapolis in Sept<sup>r</sup>. this may be my last letter to you from London; wishing you y<sup>r</sup> health and an happy meeting I am D<sup>r</sup> Papa

Y<sup>r</sup> most affectionate & dutiful son

Ch: Carroll

P. S.

Cap<sup>t</sup> Lewis has got a little packet for you containing my Journal and the newspapers: Cap<sup>t</sup> Lewis has been very civil to me, I desire you will return his civilities & if convenient invite him to dine with you:

26 July 1764 [113]

Dr Papa

I have at last pitched upon a ship: she is called the Randolph Capt. Walker & sails for James River in Virginia: the Cap<sup>t</sup> is not certain as to the time of his sailing but imagines it will be about the middle of September at farthest.

I shall leave behind me all my heavy Baggs<sup>a</sup> to be shiped on board of Hanson and only take with me my Cloaths:

I am much obliged to you for letting me settle at the rate of 8 <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> Ct. But that affair is entirely broken off nor do I chuse to renew it, tho' I had some time ago a very fair opening: but the young lady has been bread up with very high notions not at all answerable to her fortune, a domestick wife not so fond of show and parade, who is not above the business of her family, will best suit me: the mother is a vain empty woman, who knows but the daughter may take after her<sup>t</sup> I do not chuse to run the risk.

I sent the letters & papers concerning the neutrals to the Coffee house as directed: but as the Duke of Nivernoro had left London sometime before they came to hand and as most of the differences between the two Courts were then compromised & settled, I imagin all application from the poor neutrals will meet with little or no success.

I shall call upon Mr Sitwell before my departure & press him to do something for Mr Reresby. Since my last I have been down in Sussex with a Surveyor to Survey lands. I have surveyed about 150 acres of which I kept a field book & have since protracted my work on Paper I think I understand the theory perfectly well, & a little more practice will make me quite master of the business. I shall go out once more into the field with the Surveyor.

Mr Crookshanks has been in town some time past: he was under a necessity of leaving Paris when the last oath was tendered to all Jesuites under the Jurisdiction of the Prosecuting Parliaments. all those who refused to take the oath were compelled to leave the kingdom: the oath was of such a nature that one only excepted, thought he could reconcile it to his conscience: however all men thought it incompatible with his honour & dispise him for his servile compliance: he was a man of some eminence & had a large & extensive acquaintance with the greatest families in Paris, who have since looked so very coolly on him as to discountenance his coming to their houses.

Pompadours death it was imagined would occasion an alteration of measures: but the same measures are persued & the same men govern.

Mr Crookshanks does me the pleasure to dine with me now and then: he always enquires after you & expresses a great regard for you, & I am convinced he is sincere in his expressions of esteem & friendship: the arrêts were not published when he left France nor are they yet. I sent you some time ago the most curious Pamphlets in vindication of the Jesuites which I hope you have long since received.

As to political news during the recess of Parliament you cannot expect much: the minority still dine in Albemarle Street: I hear some complaints about their expensive dinners, but the deliberations of the Senate do not transpire. I am of opinion they will oust the present ministry dispised and hated as it is by the greatest part of the nation: it requires great abilities in the minister, if unpopular, to stand his ground long in such a country as this.

I have nothing more to add at present but my compliments to my friends whom I soon hope to enjoy: this will be my last from London should nothing particular occur in the interim: wishing that I may find you in perfect health I am Dr Papa

Y<sup>r</sup> affectionate & dutifull  
Son Ch: Carroll

Hampton 8 Decem<sup>r</sup> 1764 [114]

Dr Papa

I arrived this day at this place in good health after a tedious & stormy passage of a 11 weeks. We left Gravesend the 19 Sept<sup>r</sup> & had the greatest prospect of making a short passage till we got to Bermudas about the latter end of Oct<sup>r</sup>. We were driven back by strong north west winds & tossed about the whole month of Novem<sup>r</sup> in so much we scarce made 100 leagues in our way in 30 days.

I have brought all my bage with me, which is pretty considerable: One Mr Campbell a store keeper has also a cargo aboard: I shall take the oportunity of shiping my bage on board the vessel that is to carry his goods: we intend going up the bay in her ourselves: it will require sometime to unship, discharge the duties, & reship the goods when we have hired a vessel: it will be I am afraid, near the end of the month before I shall have the satisfaction & joy of embracing you. A Servant is just now going off to York & waits for this letter which is the reason for its shortness. I am Dr Papa

Y<sup>r</sup> affectionate & dutiful Son

Ch. Carroll

P. S. I shall go to Norfolk to-morrow or the day following.

Dr Papa

[115]

Mr Hinson is just going up the Bay I take this oportunity to inform you I am well and shall sail from this place to-morrow or the day following if the wind permits; I arrived at Hampton The 9 instant & wrote to you immediately at my landing. We had a long passage of 11 weeks. I have been detained here by waiting for a vessel to take two or 3 cargoes to Annapolis & other places up the bay. I thought it a good oportunity to convey my bag<sup>a</sup> home. Mr Hinson is upon the point of sailing I hope to be with you next thursday at farthest. I am

Y<sup>r</sup> affectionate SonNorfolk 20 Decem<sup>br</sup> 1764

Ch: Carroll

10 Jan<sup>ry</sup> 1765 [116]

Dr Papa

I sailed from old point comfort the 26 of last month in the evening: before day we were opposite to the mouth of Potomack & were driven back by a strong north west wind as far as the souther most of the Tangier Islands, which with difficulty we weathered & came to an anchor that night between those islands & the eastern shore: the wind abating came to the southard next morning & we proceeded up the sound with an intent of passing thro' Hooper's or Cages streights: a Pilot we took on board undertook to conduct us thro the latter but being unacquainted with the chanel he ran us aground by which unlucky accident we lost nearly 24 hours of fair wind & I have been deprived the satisfaction of being long since with you: the next day, there being a high tide the vessel was got off but the wind shifting to the north west we were detained 3 or 4 days in those streights: at length we extricated ourselves & anchored last fry-day morning off point lookout at the mouth of the Potowmack: that evening we got underway: at 12 at night it began to snow but the wind continued favourable: about 4 Saturday afternoon the weather cleared up & we found ourselves not far from Poplar Island: the wind began to head us & we were obliged to run in between Kent & Poplar Islands where the vessel still remains & is likely to remain as long as the frost continues. I landed with some difficulty last Monday, on Kent Island & rode to M<sup>r</sup> Sadlers where I was very hospitably entertained: I arrived yesterday at M<sup>r</sup> Brownes where I now am, & have met with the most friendly reception: I shall go over to M<sup>r</sup> Halls to day, who has pressed me to make his home my home while I continue on the eastern shore I was determined to go round the bay: but M<sup>r</sup> Browne & M<sup>r</sup> Hall have persuaded me to drop that scheme as attended with a good deal of danger & as there is a probability of my getting to Annapolis sooner by waiting for a thaw. M<sup>r</sup> Hall has hired a man to convey this letter: I thought this absolutely necessary as you must be under great apprehensions on my account if you have received my letter

by Hinson who sailed from Norfolk 2 days before I left it: I am in very good health but vexed at my being detained so long from you & under great uneasiness from the anxiety I am sensible you must feel for my safety: Pray remember me to my Cousin Rach: Darnall & all my friends I am D<sup>r</sup> Papa

Y<sup>r</sup> most affectionate Son

Ch: Carroll

[117]

I take this opportunity by M<sup>r</sup> Tylgman to inform you I am well but out of all patience with the weather: I see no prospect of the frost breaking up and am very apprehensive I shall be detained a month longer on this side the Bay: the eastern shore gentlemen have been very kind, I have been kept in continual exercise ever since my arrival in repaying visits: I have visited Colonel Tylgman M<sup>rs</sup> Blake at Wye, & have had an invitation from Colonel Loyd: he wrote me a very polite letter by his eldest son, but there being then a prospect of a thaw; the bad weather setting in since I have not as yet waited on the Colonel & am doubtful wether I shall or not as his house is at a considerable distance. I have no cloaths fit to appear in by me.

M<sup>r</sup> Edward Tylgman has sent me an invitation to come & see him: M<sup>r</sup> Richard Tylgman, the colonel's son & M<sup>r</sup> Cook will attend me to his house. The Messenger returned here last Sunday night, he saw a man drowned in crossing Susquehanna: he had a pistole a day by agreement. I thought it better to pay the hire high as it was, than let you continue under the uneasiness and doubt of my being safe.

The vessel I came up the Bay in, lays within Kent point all my books, cloaths, & other baggage are in her. Pray give my compliments to all friends: M<sup>r</sup> and Mrs. Hall desire me to present you with theirs.

I am D<sup>r</sup> Papa

Y<sup>r</sup> Affectionate Son

Ch: Carroll

25 Jan<sup>ry</sup>, 1765.

[*The Maryland Gazette* of Thursday February 14, 1765, has this notice; "Tuesday last arrived at his Father's House in Town, Charles Carroll Jun'r, Esq. (lately from London by way of Virginia) after about sixteen years of absence from his Native Country at his Studies and on his Travels."]

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CHAS. CARROLL TO WILLIAM GRAVES.

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23 Dec<sup>r</sup> 1768 [120]

Dr Sr

The Friendship you bear my Son (w<sup>ch</sup> is Manifested by y<sup>r</sup> Remembrance of & Correspondence with him) leaves me no roome to doubt a letter from me may be acceptable to you, Especially as it will informe you that His Marriage was entierly to my Satisfaction & that I think He has a well grounded prospect of as much Happyness as Can be Hoped for in a Conubiall State. My Daughter in Law is very agreable, she has a great share of good sense, a solid Judgement, she is strictly virtuous & perfectly good natured. I speak not what it may be thought I fondly wish my Character of Her is founded on a long & intimate Acquaintance: She has lived with me since she was 12 years old & in the Course of more than Seven years I have not had reason to Chide Her. Dissimulation is not very Common in youth, few at least at nineteen years are perfect in it. Have I not then Reason again to tell you I think my Son will be Extreemly Happy with His Lady. You must also know she was entirely His owne Choice, He had not the most distant Hint from me th<sup>t</sup> Miss Darnall would make a good wife. They Cannot want, If they are tollarable economists, for I have put my son in Possession of at least £1000 Ster: p<sup>r</sup> An<sup>m</sup>: He keeps my Books & takes what money He Pleases He lives in my House at Annapolis I am Retired to a very Pleasant Healthy Seat in the Country where I employ myself in Farming, Planting, Meadow Making &c Amusements very agreable to me, & when



I want money I call on my son to supply me. You know my Son, I therefore shall say no more of him than that I am Happy in Him & that He seems to be getting the better of a Puny Constitution. In one of y<sup>rs</sup> to him I think you advise him not to Hoard, I think He should live so as to make a decent provision for younger Children & to leave the Estate to His Eldest son as Entier & in as good Plight as I shall leave it to him, for altho I see a large & independent Fortune will not make the Possessor if of a mean & Servile temper independent, yet it must make him inexcusable if He be not so. There is a great deal of Private & Family Affairs, But I flatter myself they will in some measure be interesting to you on my Sons Account.

As I have taken the freedom to write to you, I must say something of Poor America, or rather of Poor England, for I am persuaded if she pursues the Steps she Has taken she will Have Abundant Cause to Rue Her folly.

By Considerations the Farmers Letters &c you must see wee know our Rights & that we want not Peers to Assert them & to Alarm us when they are Attacked.

The Stamp Act was A Rash & Inconsiderate measure and very prudently dropt. But the Act past at the same time declaring . . . instead of dissipating our Fears threatened us with a Renewall of unconstitutionall Attacks on our Liberties & Properties. Those threats have been immediately succeeded By Acts Establishing new officers among us & imposing Duties on goods which we are not permitted to import from any other Place But Great Britain.

As to the 1<sup>st</sup> The Establishment of a Board of Trade, we all Plainly see that it is done to Encrease a Parliamentary dependence by the Creation of new Officers. To the same end are a great number of Troops kept up in America, not to secure our Conquests, for if that were the intention, why are troops employed elsewhere than among the Conquered?

Is England or America most injured by the number of Civill & Military Officers & troops among us? The first spend their Sallaries, the other their pay in America, in this America is not

injured: But if the Establishment of unnecessary Officers, if the support of useless troops Creates a Servil and unconstitutional dependence in the House of Commons in England, is not England the greatest sufferer by the Measure?

As to the 2<sup>d</sup> The imposition of new duties, It may be urged that the Board of Trade at Boston is Appointed to prevent smuggling & to secure the duties laid by Acts of Parliament. Does the Board of Trade, the Commissioners of the Customs, the numberless tribes of Tide waiters Land waiters searches A Navy of Sloops Cutters & Custom House Boates &c &c Prevent Smugling in England? If not, will a Board of Trade in Boston or in Every Colony prevent smuggling in America. Trade in its Nature is free, it is a maxim which I will support by the following Tale which I read long since but in what Author I Cannot recollect. The Dutch when Contending with Spain for Liberty, Prohibited by a Severe Placart the Furnishing the Spaniards with Navall or Military Stores. A Dutchmann was Caught Transgressing & Called to an Acct. for it. His defence was th<sup>t</sup> Trade in its nature was free & open to all Mankind & that if He Could see a Prospect of Great gain by a Voyage to Hell, He would Venture the singeing of His sails.

I will not S<sup>r</sup> Attempt to Prove th<sup>t</sup> the Parliament Cannot Consistently with the Constitution, our Rights and Liberties tax us. That I apprehend to be done demonstratively by the Author of the Considerations & the Farmer, I have not seen that their Reasoning has been Attempted to be Answered, if Attempted, no such answer has Reached me.

I think there are many strong Arguments to be Derived from Prudence & Policy which should in my Humble Opinion induce Great Britain not to Attempt to tax us.

By what is generally asserted on y<sup>r</sup> side the water you are beat out of all Trade to all Places Except to y<sup>r</sup> Colonies by being undersold in Every forreign Market by y<sup>r</sup> Rivalls in Trade. If this be so it is immateriall to me to Enquier whether it be owing to the weight of y<sup>r</sup> Taxes on the Luxury or high Price of the labour of y<sup>r</sup> Poor Manufacturers.

But under these Circumstances if y<sup>r</sup> Colonies be y<sup>r</sup> Chief y<sup>r</sup> only Valuable Customers, is it Prudent is it Politick to drive them from you?

Every duty imposed on the goods you send us Operates Apparently as a Bounty & Encouragement to us to Manufacture th<sup>t</sup> Species of Goods.

That we Can Manufacture all goods w<sup>ch</sup> you Manufacture is undoubted, & th<sup>t</sup> you will force us to do so by Present Measures is Certain, Interest tho a strong is not the strongest motive to incite us to Manufacture; Resentment a Conviction of the injustice with which we are treated, y<sup>r</sup> not Answering y<sup>r</sup> slighting our legall Constitution all applications to the Crowne for Redress A view of the Chains you have imposed, y<sup>r</sup> Seeming Determination to Rivet them on us will Compell us to Manufacture.

Rage & Resentment operate beyond all imagination more forceably than interest, but when united Can they fail of producing the Effect w<sup>ch</sup> you ought to dread?

Surprising & Astonishing was y<sup>e</sup> progress of Manufacture Here Especially in the Wollen & Linnen Branches upon the passing the Stamp Act. The repeal of th<sup>t</sup> Act gave a great Check to th<sup>m</sup>. But they are reassured not with a noisy & Ostentatious Parade, But w<sup>th</sup> a sullen Resentment & determined Resolution never more to abandon them. At th<sup>t</sup> time I manufactured a Sute of Cloathes for myself I wore it to incite others to follow my Example: I dropt my Manufacture & laid aside my Cloaths upon the repeal of the Stamp Act. I have this year Built a Commodious House for as many Manufacturers as will be able to Cloath between three & four Hundred Slaves.

With Contempt we read the silly & inflammatory Articles in many of y<sup>r</sup> News Papers giving Acc<sup>ts</sup> of the factious state & inclinations of the Americans to Break the Happy Connection, which has Hitherto subsisted between them & their mother Country, & we Pity the Credulity of those who Have sent troops hither to Compell us to Obedience if their fears have been

feigned. I leave you to find an Epithet which may set their duplicity in the most tedious light for I cannot recollect one. Could they not distinguish between a steady & determined Resolution to Maintain our Rights & Rebellion? Any measure deviating from a stupid passive Obedience to unconstitutionall measures was by such weak Heads deemed a Rebellion There is a very wide distance Between Murmuring Complaining Petitioning & Remonstrating & Rebellion. I should think men who Have been Accustomed to the frequent tumults & insurrections of Tinnors Colliers Cole Heavers Weavers & Sailors should not be frighted out of their senses at two or three trifling Mobs of the Boys & Rabble of Boston.

America is sensible it is not yet time for Her Wantonly to have recourse to the Ultima Ratio Regum, However Grievously Provoked she Has Appealed to Her Sovereign to the Laws to the Constitution, on these she Relys for the Protection of Her Rights & Liberties, should that Relyance be frustrated (which the suppression of our Legislatures & many other Rash & Bold steps on y<sup>r</sup> side seem to indicate) we Have it thank God in our Power to Bring you to Reason By the easy legall means of manufacturing & taking nothing from you unessentiall to our Existence. Perhaps many may do more & follow the Dutchman's Example by takeing nothing from you which by any means may be had Cheaper from any other Quarter.

We have been informed th<sup>t</sup> the Different applications of our Colonies to the King have not only been slighted But that they have not been suffered to be Presented. Is it possible? Have we not a right to Petition & to be Heard?

Our Legislatures are threatned to be suppressed. That of Boston is suppressed for not Complying with a Ministeriall Mandate.

Would any Minister dare to tell an English House of Commons that they should not be suffered to meet that they should be dissolved unless they Complied with measures dictated by them? Have we not as undoubted a Right to Legislation in our severall Provinces as you have in England? would a Min-

ister dare to treat us in so imperious a Manner if He was not assured of impunity? Would He not treat you in the same manner Could He do it with the same Security? We cannot think you are Really anxious to preserve y<sup>r</sup> owne Rights while you tamely see those of y<sup>r</sup> fellow subjects so flagitiously invaded. Are not such steps as distant as Heaven & Earth from justice? If they are ought they not in prudence & good Pollicy to be not only dropt & disavowed, But severely Censured by an upright British House of Commons?

Nations as well as individualls are Subject to persist in wrong Measures, it is deemed a Weakness, it is thought dishonorable it mortifies our pride & self Conceit to retract & Acknowledge an Error, in vain does the injustice of the Action stare us in the face or sober Reason Condem it.

Should the Colonies by necessity be forced into a Counterband Trade, Considering the vast Extent of our Sea Coast our numberless Navigable Gulphs Bays Rivers inlets & Creeks will it be possible for Great Britain to suppress it? What she in Vain Attempts at Home, will she be able to performe at such a distance? Trade is of a very delicate nature, it may by imprudent measures be forced out of its old Channell, But it may prove impossible to bring it back.

Cast y<sup>r</sup> Eye on a Map of America Consider the immense unpeopled tract, Consider the prodigious Rapidity with which it is settling will England in time to Come be able to Compell such an immense Country Peopled by miriads to submit to Arbitrary Laws on despotic ministeriall orders.

Cast y<sup>r</sup> Eye again, on the Map of America Contemplate that part of it allready Peopled with (in my Opinion) 4 million of Souls, should they be forced by ill Policy to Resistance & in time to Come th<sup>t</sup> may be the Case & should it be the Case, will it be easy, will it not be almost unpracticable to keep such numbers and such an Extent of Country in due Obedience.

Look on the inconsiderable spot which Constitutes the Seven United Provinces. The People of that Spot Baffled the Power of the House of Austria & shook of the Spanish Yoke. It is

true France assisted them England assisted them. Should English America be ever unfortunately forced to take up Arms & be unable of Herself to Vindicate her freedom, will not France Spain & even the Dutch Lend Her a Helping hand? Should such an Event be in the Wombe of Time what A figure will England Make bereaved of so much of Her Power and Trade.

The Pretexts on y<sup>r</sup> side the Water for taxing America, are the Expence incurred in the last war by defending us, the Continued Expence of a standing Army for our Protection, y<sup>r</sup> Heavy taxed & insupportable Nationall Debt.

It is Certain we wanted no Protection ag<sup>t</sup> the insignificant Colony of Quebeck, we did ag<sup>t</sup> France. France Attacked us to Encrease Her Power & withdraw our trade from England. England supported us to Preserve Her Power & Trade self interest was Her view & only view. Our present treatment is a proof of Her Tenderness towards us;

Why are you at the Continued Expense of maintaining standing forces among us. They are Hatefull in our Eyes & looked upon by us as the Harbingers of Despotism: They ought to be Hatefull to you, as they Increase ministeriall influence by giving an undue & additional Power to the Crowne. If Forces in America are necessary they Can be only so in the Conquered Colonies, if it be profitable to England to secure the Possession of those Colonies England ought to be at the Expense of the troops necessary to secure the Possession of them, for Qui sentit Commodum sentire debet et onus.

As to Y<sup>r</sup> Taxes & Nationall Debt, that they are not both lessened is due to y<sup>r</sup> Corruption. The Debt gives a too irresistible Power & influence to the Crown & ministers for them to wish it diminished. While it subsists it is vain to Expect a Diminution of taxes. America Contributed more than Her share to the Expences of the War Here, she Contributes more than Her share to y<sup>r</sup> Taxes by the Consumption of y<sup>r</sup> Manufactures.

Do you apply to us as Beggars, shew th<sup>t</sup> you are reall objects of Charity. Supposing a Drunken profligate able Bodied Sturdy Beggar should apply to you for an Alms would you be-

stow it? When we see Princely Estates suddenly made by Contractors &c when we see numberless Sine cure Offices of immense Annuall Value Held, when we see great & unmeritted Pensions with out number bestowed to the 3<sup>d</sup> & 4<sup>th</sup> Generation Can you Expect that we Can be prevailed on to Gratify y<sup>r</sup> Cravings or Contribute to y<sup>r</sup> Profusion.

What must be the end of this shameless long Continued Want of Honour publick spirit & Patriotism. Will not y<sup>r</sup> Profligacy Corruption & versatility sink you into Anarchy & destruction. All States labouring under the same Vices Have met with the fate which will be y<sup>r</sup> lot: That fate is impending it Cannot be far off; The Same Causes will ever produce similar Effects.

If I have given a true Picture of y<sup>r</sup> present state & I think I have without hightning the Coulers or strengthening the Features (if y<sup>r</sup> Dayly Papers Periodicall & Occasionall Pamphlets deserve the least Credit) are you not A people devoted to & on the Brink of destruction.

I Began to be Acquainted with the world in the year 1720 memorable by the Ruin of not only the unthinking adventurers in the South Sea stock But of numberless widows Helpless Minors & innocent infants: A year infamous to some very great Personages if it be true that they Profited immensely by the Cheats. Soon after S<sup>r</sup> Rob<sup>t</sup> Walpole was made premier He Reduced Corruption into a Regular Sistem which since His time to the Present Period has been improved & founded on so Broad & solid a Basis as to threaten the Constitution with immediate Ruin & allready to have left to the People little more than the Appearance of Liberty Could the Transactions of the Period I mention be exposed to Publick view would they not Excite Horror & detestation. If no roome is left to the Present generation to improve in Corruption, they Have in faction Aetas pejor [*parentum*] Avis & I may with out pretending to be a prophet venture to say mox datura progeniem Vitiosiore.

I am sensible Dr S<sup>r</sup> I have said little or nothing but what must have occurred to you or to any Gent: of Reflection, But it is with the deepest Concern I have said it & with this Morti-

fying Conviction that what I have said & all that more may be said on so Interesting a Subject will not be of the least avail. The Evill is so inveterate as not be Eradicated by Reason Ense recidendum est for the state of Anarchy you seem to be in gives me grounds to fear the Constitution Cannot be supported by any others means than the sword. America has little room to Hope that A People so regardless of their owne Liberty should be Attentive to Preserve Hers nor Have I the Vanity to think anything I have said Can or will Have the least Effect, for Altho you Have the Honour to be in a Publick Station Jacta est Alea, Our fate will be decided at least for a time before this will reach you.

In y<sup>rs</sup> of Aprill the 3<sup>d</sup> 1766 to my son, you write as follows. The Foreign states that Constitute a part of the British Empire, that is Ireland & America Belong to the British Commonwealth, that is to the King Lords & Commons.

Pray S<sup>r</sup> pardon me if I Call in Question the Propriety of th<sup>t</sup> Position. I Believe it would be flatly denied by Ireland & that if you attempted to tax them, you would not find so dutifull an opposition, as has been persued by America. They would Hardly supplicate, you would Hear the Thunder of the Irish Lords & Commons.

If you Have no more right to tax us than you Have to tax Ireland, why do you do it? Is it because you think we Cannot resist? That would be acting like a Bully who swaggers when He is sure of Coming off with whole Bones.

Y<sup>r</sup> sentiment is quite new to me, nor Can I Recollect that I have ever met with anything Similar to it in any of Our Histories or other tracts which have fell into my hands Antecedent to the Present Controversy Between England & its Colonies.

I never understood the Lords & Commons of England Claimed any Dominion Their Province I have always Conceived was to advise the Crowne, watch over & Guard their owne & Constituents Rights & Liberties, Grant their money, Bring Great Delinquents to Justice, Enact Laws &c.

I look upon our Legislations to be every way similar to yours & that the only difference between them Consists in y<sup>r</sup> superior



Power (understood as force) & opulence. We are not Certainly the subjects of subjects. Our Constitutionall dependence on the Crowne is sufficiently & Effectually secured by its Appointment of Governors & all other Officers Civill & Military by a Controul on the Laws passed by our Assemblies.

Yr mode of Expression in my poor Opinion, Could not at any time be made use of with Propriety But under Cromwells Usurpation, or in Case of a Change in the Constitution from A monarchicall to a Republican forme, then the Majesty of People the Dominion of the People might be properly Asserted.

When I sat downe to write to you I little thought my letter would have run into such a length, it is not wrote with a view of Drawing an answer from you, it would be presuming too much, & Considering y<sup>r</sup> occupations the task would be unreasonable.

If in any Part of it I have expressed myself with too much Acrimony Pardon it: you see an old man may be warmed by a love of Liberty & of His Country, th<sup>t</sup> Love I have will recommend me to y<sup>r</sup> Esteem which I sincerely Covet being very truly

Dr<sup>r</sup> Sr

Y<sup>r</sup> Mo: obed<sup>t</sup>: &

Mo: Hum: Serv<sup>t</sup>

C: C:

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## THE POTTER'S FIELD.

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In the year 1785, Col. John Eager Howard and George Lux presented to the Commissioners of Baltimore-Town a lot of ground on the west side of the town "to be used as a place of common interment for strangers, poor people and negroes, who shall die in the said town." The conveyance was authorized by Chapter 37 of the Acts of Assembly of 1785, passed March 2, 1786; but no record of this transfer has been found.

The following notices and advertisements from *The Baltimore Daily Repository* will doubtless seem surprising to many, but they show clearly the need of this "charitable" enterprise.

To the Inhabitants of Baltimore-Town and Fells Point.

Whereas it has hitherto been a practice amongst the poorer class of people, and people of color, to BURY their *deceased* relations and Acquaintances, *in several of the different Streets and Allies* of this town—the Special Commissioners of the town aforesaid, having reflected on the circumstance, consider it a practice indecent and highly injurious to the said streets and allies so interred on, and believe it necessary to give this public notice, requesting the Inhabitants of said Town and Point to prevent, as much as possible, the like custom in future, as it is evident that most, or all the corpse[s], so interred, must be removed when the said streets and allies come to be regulated.

|                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| John Mickle,   |                 |
| James Wignal,  |                 |
| John Hillen,   | Special Commis- |
| John Brown,    | sioners.        |
| Jos. Townsend, |                 |
| Joseph Biass,  |                 |
| John Coulter.  |                 |

Baltimore, December 20, 1792.

Mr. Graham,

Having observed, in the *Baltimore Daily Repository*, the publication of the Special Commissioners, respecting the long frequented practice of interring corps in a number of streets and allies of Baltimoretown, and the necessity they are under of endeavoring to prevent the like custom in future, I am induced to make the following remarks:

It appears that the Town of Baltimore contains by computation, near 20,000 inhabitants, numbers of whom are members of no religious domination, and but in low circumstances, which

prevent their deceased being admitted in the burying grounds of the several different religious societies; and as they are refused the privilege of interring on private property, are obliged to have recourse to the public highways, for that purpose.

It is cause of public admiration, that so populous a place as Baltimore, and the well-known generous and humane disposition of a large number of its inhabitants, should not be provided with what is termed a *Pottersfield*; but as that is not known to be the case, would it not be expedient for the subject to come under early consideration of the several different societies to make that necessary provision, as would effectually remedy the inconvenience complained of by the Special Commissioners?

A Friend to Decency and Humanity.

December 25, 1792.

Baltimore, January 15, 1793.

THE INHABITANTS of BALTIMORE-TOWN and FELL'S POINT, who wish to promote a POTTER'S FIELD, for the use of said Town and Point, are requested to meet at Mr. Starck's Tavern, TOMORROW EVENING at Six o'clock, in order to adopt such measures as will effect so charitable a purpose.

It is expected that a number of each religious denomination will be careful to attend.

[January 17] At a Meeting of sundry Inhabitants, at Mr. John Starck's, in Consequence of Notice given in the Newspapers, for the Purpose of providing a *Piece of Ground for a Potter's Field*—the following Persons were appointed a Committee, to receive Proposals from any Persons willing to dispose of a Piece of Ground suitable for the Purpose, viz., *George Presstman, Joseph Townsend, Thomas Dickson, Thomas Johnson, Isaac Griest, George Grundy, and John Hillen*;—and also, to lay such Proposals before the next Meeting, which is to be held at Mr. Starck's, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 25th In-

stant, at 6 o'clock—when every Citizen disposed to promote so laudable an Undertaking, is earnestly requested to attend.

January 25. At a Meeting of sundry Inhabitants of Baltimore-Town and Fell's Point last Evening, at Mr. Starck's Tavern, in Consequence of the Request of the Committee appointed to receive Proposals for the Purchase of a *Potter's Field*—having received the report of said Committee, and agreed to a Purchase of a Piece of Ground for that Purpose, lying on the north Side of Hampstead-Hill, on Market-street, leading from Fell's Point, do now recommend to every Citizen to be liberal in their Contributions on this Occasion; and to pay the Same into the Hands of the following Gentlemen, who are appointed to receive them, and procure Materials to enclose the Ground with a suitable Post and Rail Fence, viz.

|                             |   |  |
|-----------------------------|---|--|
| James Edwards,              | } | For Fell's Point.                        |
| Isaac Griest,               |   |  |
| William Trimble,            | } | For Old-Town.                            |
| John Brown, <i>Potter</i> , |   |  |
| Jacob Myers,                | } | West of Jones' Falls to<br>South-street. |
| Joseph Townsend,            |   |  |
| William Wilson,             | } | From South-street to<br>Charles-street.  |
| John Hillen,                |   |  |
| George Grundy,              |   |  |
| George Presstman,           | } | West of Charles-street.                  |
| John Mickle,                |   |  |
| James Carey,                |   |  |
| Elisha Tyson.               |   |  |

April 15, 1793. The Inhabitants of Baltimore-Town and Fell's Point, are now respectfully, informed, that, through the liberal contributions of a number of them, a suitable piece of ground, lying on the north side of Hampstead-hill, has been purchased, for the purpose of a *Potters-field*, which is now in readiness for

the reception of such objects, as come under the notice of the said institution.—Application for admittance, to be made to ISAAC GRIEST, *Esq.* and Doctor JOHN COULTER, of Fell's Point and Joseph Townsend, for Baltimore-Town, who are appointed to superintend the same.

There appearing a necessity for another purchase to be made, for the aforesaid purpose, to accommodate the inhabitants of the west end of the town, as well as to inclose both lots with a suitable fence, it is earnestly requested, that such citizens who have not yet contributed towards this charitable purpose, would pay their subscriptions into the hands of the collectors, heretofore appointed to receive them.

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## PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

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*March 12th*, 1917.—The regular monthly meeting of the Society was called to order at 8.30 p. m., with President Warfield in the chair.

The following persons were elected to active membership:

Mrs. Charles Marshall

Mr. Charles C. Caldwell

Miss Amelia Muller

Mrs. Letitia Pennell Wilson

To Associate membership: Mr. G. C. Davies

Under the head of necrology, the Recording Secretary reported that on February 13th, 1917, Mr. Peter Lesley Hopper of Havre de Grace, Maryland, died. Mr. Hopper was elected March 16th, 1892. On February 15th, 1917, Mr. Edward F. Arthurs of Baltimore, died. Mr. Arthurs was elected March 18th, 1899.

An interesting feature of the evening was the presentation by the Daughters of the American Revolution, through Rev. Dr. Henry Branch, of a copy of the *Early Settlers of Maryland*, which had been prepared at great expense by the Daughters

of the American Revolution for presentation to the Maryland Historical Society.

Dr. Branch referred to the splendid work which the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Maryland Historical Society are doing in collecting and preserving the records of Maryland and in inculcating a spirit of respect and affection for the history of our state. Governor Warfield on behalf of the Society accepted the gift from the Daughters of the American Revolution, and spoke in glowing terms of the valuable work done by the Daughters of the American Revolution, "the greatest," he said, "of our patriotic societies."

Mrs. Sipple in response ventured the statement that if the use of the book will give the Society as much pleasure as the presentation of it has given the Daughters of the American Revolution, the latter would be amply repaid.

Mr. Spencer called attention to important gifts to the Society during the past month, and especially to the muster roll of the Revolutionary War, presented by Messrs. L. C. and N. Lee Goldsborough. This muster roll and various other rolls in the possession of the Society were referred to the Publication Committee for their consideration.

Dr. Henry Barton Jacobs presented a letter from J. Mason Campbell, written in January, 1860, and dealing with the political situation of the times.

The paper of the evening was then presented by M. G. C. Davies, entitled, "Robert Smith and the Navy." The work of Robert Smith as Secretary of the Navy under Jefferson in the upbuilding of the American Navy and especially in reference to the effective means taken in dealing with the Barbary States, was related in a graphic and interesting way by Mr. Davies. In doing so he stated that Robert Smith had practically founded the American Navy, and that he considered the achievement all the more wonderful in view of the powerful opposition of Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury, and in spite of Jefferson's desires for economy. His description of the brilliant achieve-

ments of Decatur, Trippe and other American officers, were interesting in an unusual degree. General Trippe, on behalf of the Society, offered a vote of thanks to Mr. Davies. This was passed unanimously.

At ten o'clock the meeting adjourned.

*April 9th, 1917.*—The regular monthly meeting of the Society was called to order at 8.30 p. m., with President Warfield in the chair.

A most interesting feature of the meeting was the presentation by the Colonel Nicholas Ruxton Moore Society, Children of the American Revolution, through their President, Mrs. N. L. Dashiell, of a very large United States Flag. The flag was unfurled by Master Lindsay Taliaferro, assisted by the following:

|                          |                           |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| Miss Elinor A. Taylor    | Miss Alice Taliaferro     |
| Miss Virginia Turner     | Miss Isabella Staub       |
| Miss Eleanor M. Dashiell | Master Lindsay Taliaferro |
| Miss Mary Leeke Dashiell | Master John Staub         |
| Miss Margaret Luckett    |                           |

Mrs. Dashiell spoke as follows:

"It is my pleasure, and on behalf of the Colonel Nicholas Ruxton Moore Society, Children of the American Revolution, I present to the Maryland Historical Society, this United States Flag—Long May it Wave—o'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

After the singing of the Star-Spangled Banner, President Warfield accepted the flag in the name of the Society, dwelling upon the very great pleasure which this gift afforded to the Society.

The following motion was offered by Mr. Richard H. Spencer, which was passed by a standing vote:

"That a vote of thanks be given to the Colonel Nicholas Ruxton Moore Society, Children of the American

Revolution for the beautiful United States Flag presented to the Society this evening."

An interesting addition to the cabinet was a portrait of Rev. Dr. George W. Burnap, which was presented through Judge Stockbridge.

The following were elected to active membership:

Mr. Arthur W. Machen, Jr.

Mr. R. C. Ballard Thruston

Mr. F. H. Gardner

Mrs. Mary Fernandez de Velasco Stump

Under the head of necrology, Recording Secretary Radcliffe announced that on March 25th, 1917, Colonel Charles Chaille Long died. He had been elected a corresponding member in 1897.

On March 16th, 1917, Dr. Clothworthy Birnie died. He was elected an active member on November 14th, 1892.

The Society then had the pleasure of listening to a very interesting paper by Mr. Daniel R. Randall, entitled "Old Maryland Clubs." Mr. Randall gave a most interesting description of some of the old clubs in and about Annapolis and especially the South River Club, the oldest club in the county, the Tuesday and the Forensic Clubs.

*May 14th, 1917.*—The regular monthly meeting of the Society was called to order at 8.45 p. m., with President Warfield in the chair.

Mr. Richard M. Duvall acted as Secretary of the meeting in the absence of Mr. George L. Radcliffe.

Among the donations to the library was a framed colored print entitled "The Stars and Stripes" giving the history of the United States flag, presented by President Warfield; Mr. Wm. Beers of the Howard Memorial Library, New Orleans,



presented several pieces of sheet music, some of which were published in Baltimore; Hon. W. Hall Harris presented a volume of the "Baltimore Daily Repository," 1792-3.

The Peabody Institute deposited some letters and newspaper accounts of the annual dinners of the Maryland Historical Society for the years 1850, 1851, 1852, and 1853.

The following persons were elected to active membership:

|                      |                         |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Miss Inez H. Osborne | Miss Varina J. Corbaley |
| Mr. James Carey, Jr. | Miss Mary Gilson Koontz |
| Mr. Edward A. Cockey | Miss Margaret A. Steele |

Dr. Steiner reported the deposit of the Laws of Maryland, under the Act of General Assembly of 1885 as follows:

|              |                      |
|--------------|----------------------|
| Liber L      | No. 4—1711-1723 Laws |
| Liber L      | No. 5—1724-1731 Laws |
| Liber BL. C. | —1731-1752 Laws      |
| Liber H. S.  | No. 1—1753-1768 Laws |
| (Liber R. G. | No. —1769-1774) Laws |
| (Liber G. R. | No. —1777-1778) Laws |

Dr. Steiner explained that these laws were looked upon as lost, and for that reason they do not appear in the published archives; but those that were omitted would appear in Volume 35.

Mr. Dielman, Chairman of the Library Committee, stated that some of the Committee visited the Pratt House and made an inspection of the premises. Ample provision is made in the new building for all of the service requirements of the Society, except that of the general meeting room, and that the Committee was unable to suggest any use for the rooms, other than as Chapter Rooms for the various patriotic and genealogical societies; and possibly for committee rooms for our standing committees and for a book bindery. One room on the main floor might be set aside as the office of the Secretary of the Society.

The President was, on motion duly made and seconded, authorized to appoint a committee of six, with himself as a member ex-officio, with full power to consult with the architects on finishing some of the rooms in the Pratt building, and to make arrangements for moving the library and gallery of the Society to the new building.

The President named as the Committee the following:

Henry Stockbridge, J. Appleton Wilson, L. H. Dielman, Ruxton M. Ridgely, Bernard C. Steiner.

The Society then had the pleasure of listening to a very interesting paper by Dr. B. C. Steiner entitled "Unpublished Maryland History from Fulham Palace," published in this issue of the *Maryland Historical Magazine*.

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## NOTES.

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Matthew Page Andrews, A. M., a member of the Society, has recently written a text book for schools, entitled "United States History for Young Americans," which is attractively published by Lippincott in a duodecimo volume (pp. 368 + 48). It carries the history down to the beginning of 1916 and is well illustrated.

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Marylanders have sufficient interest in the descendants of Sir Robert Eden, last Governor of the Province and first Baronet of Maryland, to make a statement of the recent bereavements of that family fitting for the pages of this *Magazine*. Sir William Eden, Seventh Baronet of West Auchland and fifth Baronet of Maryland, died in the early part of 1915. His eldest son and heir, John Eden, predeceased him, being killed in 1914, while serving as Lieutenant of Lancers, "Somewhere in France." The second son, who succeeded to the baronetcies,

Sir Timothy Calvert Eden, was in Germany at the beginning of the Great War and was held in a detention camp for many months, being finally released with impaired health. The third son, Robert Anthony Eden, the heir presumptive to the baronetcy is a Lieutenant in the King's Royal Rifle Corps and the fourth and youngest son, William Nicholas Eden, was slain while serving at the age of sixteen as a Midshipman in the Royal Navy, in the battle of Horn Reef or Jutland Bank in 1916.

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*The Catholic Historical Review*, Vol. 3, p. 72, contains an interesting item by Rev. J. Hungerford Pollen, S. J., "Baltimore House near Tisbury, Wiltshire, England." The article is accompanied by a half-tone illustration of the house, and a ground plan of the building, together with a description of the house and details of changes made from the original plan.

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The so-called "Early Settlers" list, being a record of the names of certain settlers in the Province of Maryland prior to 1680, is an alphabetically arranged list of names, comprised within two large manuscript volumes, preserved in the Land Commissioner's office at Annapolis.

This list was compiled by one of the clerks of the Land office a few years ago from certain original records and from other records which are regarded as copies of the original. However, the list is by no means complete.

The two volumes of "Early Settlers" on file in the Land Commissioner's office are indices to Libers AB-H, Q and 4 to 20 inclusive. Volumes 1, 2 and 3 are not included in this list, because these volumes were not accessible to the clerk at the time of his compilation. Besides these, there are to be found still other names of settlers in the Provincial Court Proceedings prior to 1680, and in the Testamentary Proceedings prior to 1680, as well as in the Early Rent Roll for St. Mary's,

Calvert, Charles and Isle of Kent counties. It is hoped that these additional names may be added in the near future.

FRANCIS B. CULVER.

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It will interest the numerous descendants of the Hammond and Howard families of Anne Arundel County, Maryland, to learn that the armorial seals, used by those families in early colonial times are still preserved, and the writer has made copies of them from the records. The authenticity of the arms being thus established, it will be possible, through further research, to settle the mooted question as to the origin of these two celebrated Maryland families.

FRANCIS B. CULVER.

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The Revolutionary number of the *National Genealogical Society Quarterly* (Vol. 6, No. 1), issued April, 1917, is very largely devoted to the publication of Maryland items, notably to lists of those who subscribed to the oaths of Fidelity and Support. In an editorial note it is alleged that the oath was "voluntarily taken by the Free Male Taxibles." While we have no desire to question the patriotism of any of those who did subscribe to the oath, it is obvious that such subscription was compulsory and not voluntary; and the minutes of the various Committees of Observation and Safety are full of instances of the disagreeable consequences to those who declined to subscribe to the oath. Conversely, it is not safe to assume that all of the "suspects" on so-called Tory lists were really Tories; for it transpired in many instances that persons charged with disloyalty to the state, had already signed the test in a hundred or county, about which the border lines were hazy.

The *Quarterly* contains also interesting transcripts of Bible records, diaries and tombstone inscriptions, that should prove of value to genealogists and historians.

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The Editor of this *Magazine* desires to secure brief biographical sketches of all Marylanders of prominence and especially of former members of this Society. For many years past it has been customary to supply each new member of the Society with a blank form on which to record such biographical or genealogical data as he may care to give for future reference. Less than five per cent. of these blanks have been returned to the Society!

It is very difficult to secure reliable information concerning those who have passed away, even within the last twenty-five years, and many professional people of very considerable prominence have passed away leaving little printed information as to their lives and work.

Many of the so-called biographical dictionaries are practically valueless as they contain an undue proportion of sketches, adorned with portraits, of persons who were assured by the polite solicitor that the work would be incomplete without them (and their subscriptions), while the really prominent people of the period are conspicuous by their absence.

Full names, and dates of birth and death are particularly desired, together with record of public services and private work or any other items of real interest and value concerning deceased natives and citizens of Maryland.

Many of our members doubtless have preserved such data relating to friends or relatives and copies of any such material will be gratefully received by the Editor, who has already collected at the expense of great labor, a few thousand of such sketches, in the attempt to preserve from oblivion the memory of useful citizens who have done their part in the upbuilding of the City and State.

The September number of the *Magazine* will contain a list of those Marylanders who have been especially honored by the State or Nation.

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